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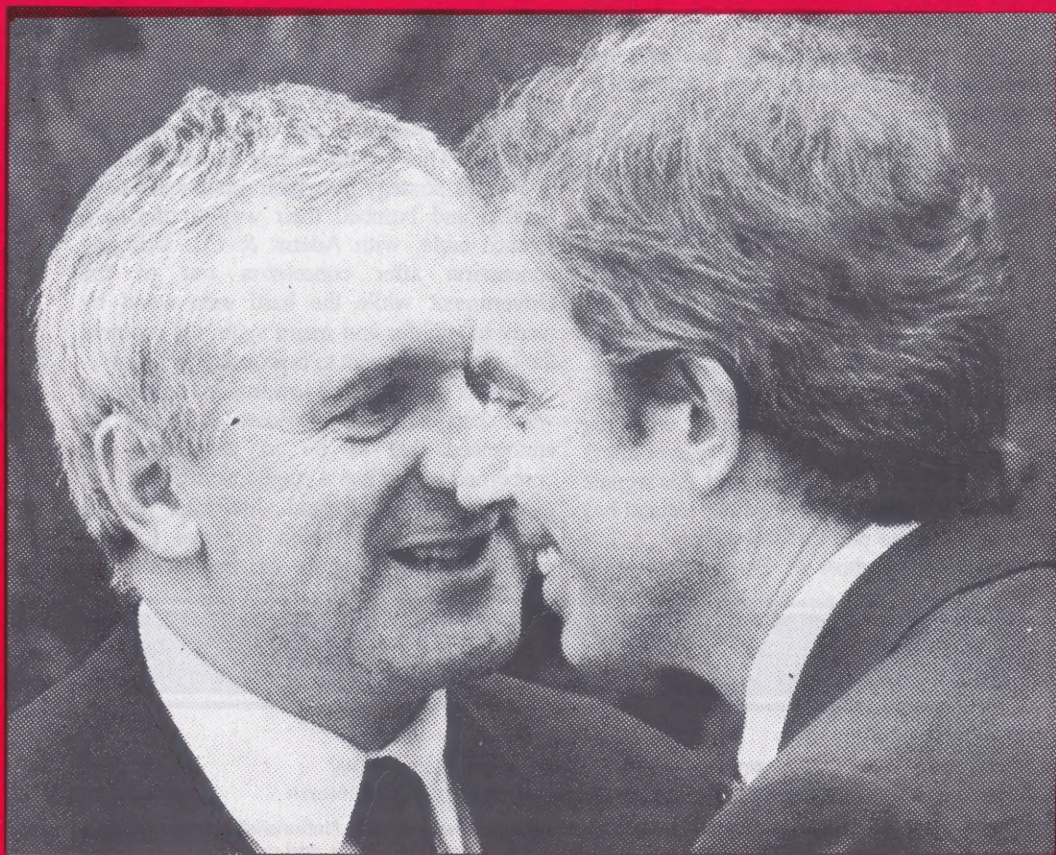
SELL-OUT!

"The Ulster peace agreement is just a stage towards the final goal of a United Ireland."

***Sinn Fein leader
Gerry Adams***

"Under the terms of the peace deal the fate of Northern Ireland is out of British hands."

***Eire premier
Bertie Ahern***



Blair's 'triumph' at Stormont represents the betrayal of the loyal Ulster people and victory for the IRA

(See page 2)

WHAT WE THINK

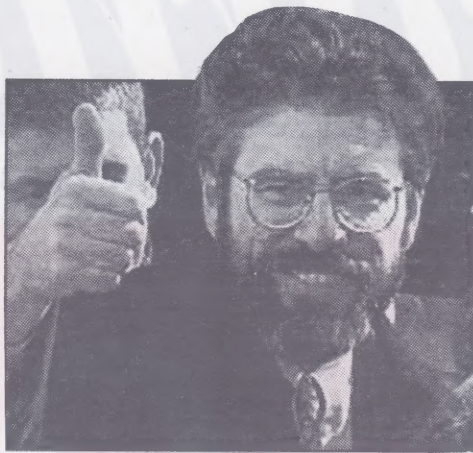
Northern Ireland: a phony peace...

There can be only one comment on the final agreement which terminated the Northern Ireland peace talks last month. It is a purely cosmetic formula which will achieve no object beyond bringing short-term kudos to Tony Blair.

Indeed, the scenario during the last few days might almost have been deliberately staged to present Blair as the peace-maker and master negotiator. First, it looks as if the talks have foundered through irreconcilable attitudes towards the role of the All-Ireland Council, set up to bring the Dublin Government into a position in which it had a role in decision-making in Ulster. Then Tony drops everything and hot-foots it over to Stormont to bang the heads together. Finally, after hours of arguing and ashtrays accumulating mountains of cigarette ends the document is signed. The Cheshire cat comes out of the conference with his customary grin, and all live happily ever after!

Anyone who really believes that this signals the end of the troubles in Northern Ireland has to be naive to the point of imbecility.

No agreement short of British abdication



DEAD CHUFFED!

Adams, seen here after the signing of the peace deal. He had every reason to smile.

from Northern Ireland and the betrayal of the majority loyalist community there is going to satisfy Sinn Fein and the IRA except just as an interim measure. If in the ensuing period further concessions are not made towards this objective, it is only a matter of time before we will have a return to the explosions and the murders. This would simply be part of the twin-track strategy by which republicans have gunned and bombed their way to the conference table, with Adams & Co. wringing concession after concession out of the Government while the hard men stand by ready to murder and maim again the moment the concessions seem to be coming too slowly.

Adams' own attitude towards the agreement was demonstrated immediately, when he announced that as far as his party was concerned it was just a stage towards the final goal of a United Ireland. Just after that he made a speech in which he gave fulsome praise to the terrorists of the IRA. The

outcome of these 'peace' talks simply confirms what *Spearhead* has said from the beginning: that in Northern Ireland there is no substitute for victory; that the only effective and lasting way to peace there lies in smashing the republican terror once and for all and, by a resolute and unequivocal stand in support of the Union, convincing republicans that they can never win.

... and a sell-out

This lasting way to peace — the way of British victory in Ulster — will not be taken by the Blair Government, however. If ever there were any doubt about the Government's intentions, that doubt should have been dispelled within a short time after the signing of the agreement.

Photographs at the end of the talks showed Tony Blair and Irish Republic premier Bertie Ahern in warm accord. But shortly afterwards Ahern's true attitude was made clear. In a speech to his Fianna Fail party on the 26th April he declared that Britain's role in Ulster was 'over', and that the British Government was 'effectively out of the equation' on the future of Northern Ireland. He went on to say that under the terms of the peace deal the fate of the province was "out of British hands."

Could there be any more clear statement of the real nature of the deal?

In effect, the Blair Government has sold out — as we have always warned that it would.

And its collaborators in this sell-out, whether by intent or not, have been Ulster Unionist leader David Trimble and the faction of his party that is now campaigning with him for a 'yes' vote in the coming referendum over the peace deal.

Those in Northern Ireland who think that by voting 'yes' in this referendum they will be striking a blow for 'peace' are sadly deluded. A 'yes' will only mean further progress towards a United Ireland — which quite properly will be resisted by true loyalists, leading not to 'peace' but only to more bloodshed.

That is why, when the referendum comes, Ulster must vote 'no' to the deal!

Show preferred to substance

The Blair Government has selected 33 people from various walks of life to form a panel whose task will be to present a "positive, contemporary identity" of Britain to the world.

The group, which will be known as Panel 2000, is an interesting selection. No less than ten of the 33 (slightly more than 30 per cent) belong to the ethnic minorities. While we know that official estimates of the numbers of ethnics among Britain's 59 million people are always grossly understated, they would have to amount to 17.7 million if their representation on Panel 2000 were to be a properly proportionate one. Somehow we do not believe that they are at that level quite yet!

One look at these ethnics, together with the

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broadly trendy, lefty and politically correct credentials of most of the 23 Panel members drawn from the indigenous population, is enough to give us some ominous portents of the kind of 'identity' we can expect. But, this apart, ought we not to be questioning the whole idea that such a project should be planned in the first place?

A nation with confidence in itself, with a belief that its affairs are in good hands and that its policies are sound and sane, does not feel the need to carry out extravagant public relations campaigns to show itself off to the world, to 'brand itself' and project its "positive, contemporary identity," whatever that may mean. It quietly gets on with its business and lets its achievements, success and strength speak for themselves.

One of the dominant features of the Britain of 'New Labour' in which we have had to live for the past year has been its leaders' obsession with image and show. Tony Blair is forever rattling on on this subject. In an article in the *Daily Mail* on the 3rd April, while he began by denying that he had ever used the term 'Cool Britannia' often attributed to him, he went on to affirm his belief in the enormous importance of how this country was viewed and thought of internationally, saying: "I want Britain to be seen as a vibrant, modern place, for countries wrapped in nostalgia cannot build a strong future."

We are hearing this tune a great deal lately from Blair and his government colleagues — how Britain should not live in its past, etc., etc., etc., but emphasise its modern achievements. Of course, no-one can argue *in principle* with that rule as applied to our own or any other nation. The trouble is that in the particular situation in which *this* nation is placed as it nears the end of the 20th century its modern condition is so humiliating and depressing, and its modern 'achievements' so modest, that its past is almost all that there is to be proud of and to celebrate. This is of course an uncomfortable reality for politicians, who desperately need to find contemporary monuments to their own greatness and cleverness so that they can boast of these things to their voters.

But there is more to the issue than this. The present Government's preoccupation with show rather than substance, with image-projection rather than concrete national performance, is a symptom of the feminising tendency which marks present-day British culture. We cannot boast great and successful motor-manufacturers, shipbuilders, airplane-makers or domestic electronics producers of our own, but why worry? We have the fashion business. We have 'design'. We have Oasis and the Spice Girls! Accordingly, the achievers in these tinsel 'industries' are the ones who get invited to parties at 10 Downing Street — all of course to please the dumbed-down millions whom Tony sees as his principal source of electoral support.

No doubt, Panel 2000 has been conceived as a body which will promote this 'Cool

Britannia' nonsense throughout the global village that is Tony's homeland. In writing on the subject in the *Sunday Times News Review* on April 5th, Philip Norman had it well summed up: "In the old days, Britain didn't give a damn what other countries thought of it. That is what made us great."

A country without pride

While the Blair Government is frantically trying to 'sell' the image of Britain overseas in a manner that reflects maximum credit on itself, Rolls Royce Motors, one of the foremost symbols of British engineering excellence, passes into the ownership of the Germans. Of course, this has not happened without some murmurs of dissatisfaction in parliament and press, but the revealing thing is how muted the dissatisfaction has been. The event should have provided the occasion for a huge expression of national outrage, but all we have heard have been a few regretful sighs, best exemplified by Professor John Casey's words in the *Daily Mail* of March 31st: "sad... however inevitable it may have been."

The Tory Opposition, who in normal times might have been expected to exploit the occasion to raise a loud rumpus in parliament, could hardly do so in view of its own miserable record when in office of sanctioning the sell-out of British industry and wealth to foreign owners.

It has been asked by more than one writer in the newspapers: "Can you see the Germans ever agreeing to the takeover of Mercedes or BMW, or the French to that of Peugeot or Citroen, by a British company?" Of course not! It is an almost unique feature of today's Britain — the Britain, at least, of the influential and powerful, if not of the millions of ordinary folk — that real national pride is scarcely existent.

The long and shameful saga of the sell-out of British companies, institutions and property to foreign buyers will, we must hope, one day be recognised for what it is and put into drastic reverse by a government to whom British self-respect requires more than just a slick exercise in public relations.

In the meantime, it might also be observed that the present clearance sale is taking place against a background of politicians and journalists assuring us every day that ours is currently one of the world's more successful economies!

It is always a hazardous practice to venture into the realm of conspiracy theories, but we have to ask whether there is, somewhere not open to public scrutiny, a definite agenda for the wholesale transfer of British assets to foreign ownership. Discuss.

Latest from the insane asylum

The insane asylum that is modern Britain becomes yet more insane almost by the day. The latest manifestation of this accelerating trend towards lunacy occurred last month when

Richard Tilt, head of the Prison Service, provoked a shrieking cacophony of anger and hatred against himself, accompanied by calls for his dismissal. His crime? In a TV discussion of the causes of black prison inmates dying while being forcibly restrained when in custody, he had suggested that this may be due to certain innate physical differences between black and white people.

The discussion followed an inquest verdict of unlawful killing in 1995 of a black prisoner, Alton Manning, in Blakenhurst Prison, Worcestershire, during a struggle with prison officers following a violent outburst. Statistics have established that six out of the seven people who died in such circumstances between 1992 and 1995 were black. Mr. Tilt voiced the opinion on BBC's *Newsnight* programme on March 25th (for which he has since issued an abject and wholly unnecessary apology) that "Afro-Caribbean people are more likely to suffer positional asphyxia (the cause of deaths of this kind) than Whites." This, he said, was because there was "a physiological difference" between the races. "That's the evidence that seems to be emerging," he continued, "not just in this country but in other countries as well."

Whereupon all hell broke loose. One pathologist at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, said that Mr. Tilt's theory was "tantamount to racism" and proposed that if he could not back it up with evidence he should resign. Meanwhile solicitor Raju Bhatt, who has represented families in death-in-custody cases, said of Tilt's suggestion that "It is highly offensive and a disgrace that the head of the Prison Service should be claiming this."

Now we who write this column do not feel qualified to say whether Mr. Tilt's theory about the greater susceptibility of Blacks to positional asphyxia is correct or not. That is something to be decided by people more expert in the matter than we. But of the more general observation of a 'physiological difference' between the races, that is a fact so obvious as scarcely to warrant discussion. Otherwise can anyone explain the almost total predominance of black athletes in short-distance track events in the Olympics and other contests, and in heavyweight boxing and in basketball — and the equal predominance of Whites in swimming, just to take one example?

To say that a recognition of these differences amounts to 'racism', let alone that it is "highly offensive" and "a disgrace," is to display sheer lunatic paranoia. Yet apparently some people in the medical and legal professions feel perfectly comfortable engaging in such ravings.

But there is another question that seems not so far to have intruded into the discussion. Could it be that the real explanation of Prison Service statistics concerning deaths in custody is that black prisoners are much more prone in the first place to get themselves into situations in which they *require* forcible restraining by officers?

Perhaps no-one dares to ask this because that *would* be 'racism'!

MERGER!

As West Midlands National Democrats come over to BNP, end of divisions between patriots could be in sight

AT LAST, after more than 18 years of self-destructive division, the nationalist movement in Britain is starting to make major strides towards unification!

In late March the bulk of the West Midlands region of the National Democratic Party voted to transfer its allegiance to the British National Party. This move fitted in with what had been urged in an article on the subject by John Tyndall published in the March issue of *Spearhead*. However, the move itself had begun before those responsible had actually seen the article; its cause was due to other factors, mainly a disillusionment with the NDP leadership, which had obstinately refused to meet BNP leaders to discuss differences over the years.

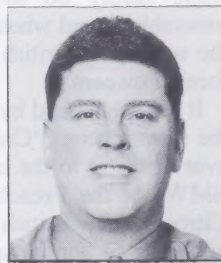
Just how big a disaster this is for the NDP, and how big a gain it is for the BNP, can only be appreciated when it is understood that its West Midlands region was effectively the NDP's 'flagship' organisation, being by far the party's strongest and best run. It accounted for nearly a quarter of the seats fought by the party in the 1997 general election, and by this year its predominance within the NDP had become even greater; of the 15 seats scheduled to be fought by the party in this month's local government elections across the UK, nearly half (seven) were being contested in the West Midlands. The candidates in these seats have now been withdrawn, and former West Midlands NDP members will be helping BNP candidates in the region in the way both of activity and financial support.

LEADERS OF INFLUX

The leading figures in the former West Midlands region of the NDP were Steve Edwards and his wife Sharron, who ran the region's Black Country branch, its main unit, Andy Edwards, who was regional organiser, and Simon Darby, who operated the party's most effective web site. All are now engaged in working for the BNP.

Spearhead knew of the pending defection of the West Midlands NDP to the British National Party before last month's issue

went to the printer, but we waited till this month before announcing it so that the meeting at which it was voted on could take place and the move made official and final. Earlier in March, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards had had discussions with BNP representatives, and agreement had been reached whereby the two would recommend a move to the BNP at the scheduled meeting.



Sharron and Steve Edwards (left and right above), leading the drive to unification with the BNP.

This is the most important, but not the only, development that has occurred in the last month which augurs well for nationalist unification. During the same time the BNP has received approaches from a number of other groups and individuals around the country belonging to both the NDP and the National Front. Some talks have taken place with a view to these groups and individuals also joining the BNP, and the talks have made encouraging progress. In some cases, individuals from those organisations have already come over to the BNP. In other cases, the people concerned stated a preference for allowing May's local government elections to take place before merger talks be resumed.

As with the move to the BNP on the part of the former West Midlands NDP, we are deferring public announcement of these other defections until they are official.

It would perhaps be premature to say that these latest developments mark the end of the futile splintering and rivalry that have held back the progress of the nationalist movement in Britain during the past two

decades, but they are certainly the most encouraging signs in this direction that have been yet seen. They come just at a time when the opportunities for British Nationalism to graduate from 'fringe' politics into a mass movement are greater than at any time since the 1970s. Patriots in this country have watched the progress of similar movements in Continental Europe. Of course, working within different political systems and cultures to those of the UK, these continental parties have certain advantages; but what is beyond doubt is that we in Britain will not even begin to emulate their achievements until we have managed to concentrate all the resources, both human and material, among patriotic forces here into one single party. The BNP has recognised this and has been saying it for a long time; finally, other patriots seem to be getting the message!

CATALYST

The unification of nationalists in Britain that now seems possible will result in more than just a party possessing the combined resources of the previously splintered groups; it will serve as a catalyst for the reactivation of many other individuals who have retained their nationalist views but have dropped out of participation because of disheartenment at the division that has racked the movement for so many years. In addition to this, we know of people who have said they would provide financial support to the movement if only it could unite, but have withheld that support through the years of division, not knowing on which 'runner' to put their money.

In coming issues we will keep readers up to date with these enormously promising developments.

See 'A merger with the BNP: what it would involve' (pages 6 & 7); 'The time has come!' — a call for nationalist unity by Wayne Ashcroft, who recently left the National Front to join the BNP (pages 20 & 21).

'Big Brother' tries to scotch merger

You may not believe this story but we can assure you it's true.

A short time after it became known that the West Midlands region of the National Democratic Party was going to transfer its allegiance to the BNP, Steve Edwards, one of the prime agents in the move, was visited at his home by two officers of Special Branch, the Government's political police.

The two SB officers confessed their great surprise at the news, one saying that it had sent 'shock waves' through SB circles. They thereupon set about doing everything they could to dissuade Mr. Edwards from the course he and his colleagues had decided to take.

One tactic was to speak of there being a 'disreputable' and 'lawless' element within the BNP. The truth is that the BNP

does all it can to keep such elements out, and we have no knowledge of any of them in the party at the present time.

The SB men then said to Mr. Edwards that the BNP had connections with loyalist groups in Northern Ireland and with the Ku Klux Klan. The first is true, the second wholly untrue.

The SB men then tried the frighteners. Birmingham Anti-Fascist Action, they said, were well aware of the move of Mr. Edwards and his colleagues to join the BNP. This was raised under the pretext of concern for our new friends' security, but the hint of menace was clear.

In a final attempted 'persuader' the two men said that they thought that the NDP had had a number of 'winnable' council seats in the West Midlands, and that they were surprised that these had

been abandoned. They then asked: "If you had to leave the NDP, why did you not form your own party instead of joining the BNP?"

The two officers obviously wholly underestimated both Steve Edwards' intelligence and strength of character in this clumsy bit of 'pressurising', but the fact that they went out of their way to try it (obviously on the instructions of their superiors) just shows how alarmed the establishment is about the possibility of nationalists in Britain coming together.

It also shows how a department of the State which officially is supposed to be concerned solely with matters of national security is today being used by the Government as a weapon of internal politics. The KGB is alive and well — right here in dear old 'democratic' Britain!

COMMUNITY POLITICS: THE WAY FORWARD

STEVE EDWARDS argues for a strategy that has proved its worth

For some time, the British National Party leadership has been endeavouring to impress upon people in the party's regions the importance of 'Community Politics' — that is to say the addressing of the local concerns of voters at the grass roots — as a means to progress forward. Some regions have become involved in this field but some others are still showing themselves slow to catch on. We are pleased now to welcome some newcomers to the BNP whose own experience amply bears out what we have said on this very important subject. Steve Edwards, the writer of the following article, is the head of the former Black Country branch of the National Democratic Party, now a branch of the BNP.

IT IS to the shame of many British Nationalists that there are still areas of the country where the practice of Community Politics has not even been thought of, let alone started.

Unless we adopt this strategy nationwide, our movement is never going to realise its full potential and is not going to enter the political mainstream.

My past experience in nationalist movements and most recently as an official in the National Democrats, will, I hope, help BNP Units across our land to get more involved in political work within their communities — particularly in areas where this strategy is new and strange to those concerned.

Years ago, as an enthusiastic but inexperienced activist, I looked to the NDP leadership for guidance. I myself and many others were badly let down. Endless effort, time and money were wasted on meaningless days of action and leafleting sessions which had little or nothing to do with the concerns of the communities we were supposed to be repres-

enting. Membership growth was poor and election results were no more than an average 7 per cent, leaving many good nationalists worn out, demoralised and lost from important political work.

It was then that some of us I decided to change strategy. We studied carefully the ways of the main parties and regularly discussed how we could utilise these parties' experience to our own benefit.

Lesson from the LibDems

The Liberal Democrats provided our inspiration. Despite their being small in the Black Country compared with Labour and the Tories, they used their resources to great effect. With only a small group of activists, they targeted twelve wards in the Sandwell area. Each month they delivered their own local leaflet, called *Focus*, which dealt with issues such as council tax expenditure, well as others of real local interest — showing local residents that they were truly addressing their concerns. Their results were staggering! In the wards where the *Focus* Team did little or no work, they arrived in third place behind the Tories and Labour in the election results. But in the twelve seats where community-style leaflets were handed out, the LibDems won an amazing *nine seats*, eclipsing the Tories as the main opposition to the controlling Labour Council.

Immediately, we decided to put our own plan into action and targeted seven wards where we felt we had the best chance of making an impact. Over a period of twelve months we distributed over 30,000 leaflets addressed to local issues. We campaigned for better local services, policing, housing, education, speed limits and even on environmental issues. Within months, three large residents assoc-

iations who had rejected the main parties came to us for help. Our local helpline was 'red hot'. My wife Sharron, our secretary, was working flat-out liaising with Sandwell Council on behalf of local residents.

Lack of party support

Sadly, the region was not supported by the leadership of the party we represented. This leadership still clung to the old ways, which were doomed to failure. The inevitable frustration of the officials in the Black Country/Sandwell area caused the break-up of the West Midlands Regional Office due to the lack-lustre leadership in control of the National Democrats. Would we have won that all-important seat? Who knows? But what I can say is that what we did locally *worked*! During that year in the areas targeted we recruited a new member almost every other week, and with the further distribution of 45,000 leaflets in the forthcoming local elections who is to say how large we would have become?

There are some nationalists who cannot conceive of politics outside the realm of marches, public meetings, demonstrations and other headline-grabbing activities. Whilst these things may have their use, depending on careful choice of place and time, I am convinced that community politics of the kind that we have practised in the West Midlands is the most important key to *electoral* success.

We do not have unlimited time to save our nation and our heritage. It is not yet too late, but we must act with urgency. We must very soon start to break through to winning seats in local government elections as a prelude to getting candidates into parliament. Community politics is the most important means to those ends. And the time to act is *now*!

A merger with the BNP: what it would involve

In the series of talks that have taken place over the past weeks between British National Party officials and the representatives of other nationalist groups interested in merging forces with the BNP, a number of questions have arisen as to how such a merger would take effect in practice, how the members and units belonging to these other groups would be integrated into the BNP and in what respects would there be changes in the ways in which they would operate. In discussing these matters with the people in question, BNP officials have encountered some quite fantastic ideas, which have obviously been put into these people's heads by their party leaders with a view to discouraging them from joining the BNP. Therefore on behalf of BNP Head Office we are printing here a few of the common questions that have been put to the party, together with the appropriate answers.

Q. If members from other parties leave those parties and join the BNP, will the subscriptions they have paid to those parties for the current year entitle them to membership of the BNP for the same year?

A. This has been a very difficult matter on which to decide — just one factor contributing to the difficulty being our knowledge that one of the leaders of the parties in question has been sending out free membership cards for the year to some of his members in a desperate attempt to get them to stay with his party.

After a great deal of careful deliberation, the BNP leadership has decided upon the following:-

(1) In the event of whole branches, or majority sections of branches, of other parties coming over to the BNP, the latter will accept 1998 subscriptions paid to their former parties as entitling them to a 1998 subscription to the BNP. This will be conditional upon their presentation to BNP Head Office of their current membership cards.

(2) Where former members of other parties join the BNP individually and on their own, they will be required to pay a subscription to the BNP for the current year. This is £20.00 for the year, with 50 per cent reduction allowable on request to students, pensioners and unemployed.

Q. If a branch from another party comes over en bloc to the BNP, will that branch be allowed to operate as before or will it be subjected to drastic changes?

A. It is the desire of the BNP leadership to leave units that have operated as branches in their previous parties as little changed as possible. The important criterion will of course be the BNP's judgement of whether those units have operated as good and effective branches or not. As one instance, the former Black Country branch of the National Democratic Party has, as stated earlier, decided in an overwhelming majority to come over to the BNP. We know that branch to be a well-run unit which was in fact probably the outstanding one in the NDP. Its leadership has been informed that there will be the very minimum change in the way that it functions as

a branch of the BNP. Its former leadership will be as before. Its other officers will most probably be as before — though its leadership has been informed that henceforth selection of those officers, and all other decisions concerning the branch, will become the responsibility of the organiser instead of being decided by members' vote — this being in accordance with the BNP Constitution. As for the general *modus operandi* of the branch, this again will be subject to minimum interference from outside or above. The BNP's criterion of what is a good branch is based on *results*. As long as a branch is getting good results, it will be left to operate in the BNP very largely as it did in the party to which it formerly belonged.

The BNP does have a system under which local units are classified either as *branches* or *groups*. A unit classified as a branch is issued a yearly certificate to that effect, to qualify for which it must achieve certain standards of operational proficiency. The main criteria for these are regular sales of the party newspaper and regular purchases of party leaflets. Other criteria are fairly flexible but the whole taken together must add up to a picture of regular serious political activities. Granted that these requirements are met, branches are, as stated, customarily left to organise themselves as best suits their own convenience.

Q. What about branches of another party which join the BNP in an area where there is already an established BNP branch? Which organiser will be in charge in the new merged branch?

A. This of course will be a matter decided by a careful survey of the relative strengths of the two elements making up the new branch, the personnel available and the performance of the BNP branch as it was prior to the merger. However, as a general rule where the BNP branch has been operating satisfactorily in the past its leadership will be left unchanged, with the newcomers expected to give their loyalty to that leadership. On the other hand, if in the course of time a person coming into the branch from the party that has newly joined it displays real leadership qualities that person will get his or her chance for promotion eventually. The BNP operates according to the rule that "you can't keep a good man (or woman) down."

Q. Concerning the BNP Constitution, what is your answer to the charge that it makes the party leader a dictator and its local leaders little dictators, with the ordinary members having no say in anything?

A. Dictatorship is quite impossible in an organisation where everybody is a volunteer and can walk out any time he or she likes. At the end of the day, no-one can be forced to do something he or she does not want to do.

When the BNP was launched in 1982, its founder members voted to adopt a constitution that would avoid the disastrous mistakes inherent in the parties to which they had previously

belonged and which are still being repeated in other nationalist parties even today. The BNP constitution is based on the principle of authority proceeding downwards rather than upwards. The party leader has full executive responsibilities over all party affairs and in that capacity is empowered to make all decisions concerning policy and organisation, including the appointment of all subordinate officials, departmental and local. The latter in turn are given full power to make decisions affecting their departments or localities, including appointment of officials subordinate to them, and so on down.

At the same time, there is provision in this constitution for the party leader to be dismissed and replaced during any year should the membership decide by its vote. Also, the decisions over policy which the party leader is empowered to make are circumscribed by certain founding *Political Objectives* which are written into the Constitution and may not be changed under any circumstances. No decision of policy may be made which runs counter to these fundamental *Political Objectives* (See BNP Constitution, Section 1).

In actual practice, no important decisions are made either at national or local leadership level without extensive consultation and discussion. It is common sense that this rule should be observed — otherwise there will be widespread rejection of them by the simple procedure of members voting with their feet and leaving the party.

When it comes to the appointment of local leaders, whether this be done by the national leadership directly or by the leadership of the appropriate region, no such appointment is ever made without it first being ascertained that the person to be appointed is one who commands the support of those who have to work under him or her. In the vast majority of cases it turns out that the person appointed from above would be the person who, in the event of election from below, would still get the job.

There is one important qualifier to this. When the BNP leadership endeavours to ascertain which would-be local leader has the greatest support among the members, much greater weight is given to the opinions of the regular activists who do the work in the branch than to those of the inactive and the seldom seen. One practice that simply would not be possible in the BNP is a local *coup d'état* in which a power-hungry clique takes over a branch by packing a meeting with mostly inactive and unseen supporters of its own and voting out a capable organiser with a good track record in order to put its own favourite in charge — as we have seen happen in other nationalist organisations.

The BNP takes some justifiable pride in the fact that its own system has resulted in a far lower level of drop-out of membership than has been experienced in other parties. Also, in contrast to those parties, the BNP has not in the whole of its 16 years of life suffered one single split. This would not have been possible had the



THE STRONGEST PARTY

The BNP is quite easily the strongest of the various nationalist and patriotic parties in Britain. This picture of one of the party's rallies shows a number in attendance far in excess of what could be mobilised by any of the other nationalist factions.

party not successfully devised a system under which its leadership and membership worked in harmony.

Q. It has been alleged by the leader of one of the other parties that BNP leader John Tyndall exercises such a tight rein on affairs in his party that no local leader is ever permitted or encouraged to show initiative in anything.

A. This is utter nonsense and it simply shows an abysmal ignorance of how the BNP works. It is not only in the interests of the party as a whole but indeed of the leader himself that initiative be encouraged. After all, the task of the party leader is to show success. There will not be success for the party unless able people, wherever they

appear, are given their head. In fact, once a person in the party, whether at departmental or local level, has given proof of ability by undertaking valuable work that brings profit to the party, that person is left alone to do things his or her way as far as possible. The sole criterion is *success* — given of course that what is done is done in accordance with the Constitution of the party and the law of the land. It is our experience that only weak leaders, who are unsure of the loyalty of those working under them, who feel constrained to interfere in every little detail of what their subordinates do.

Q. Is it true that any units previously belonging to other nationalist organisations

would, if they merged with the BNP, have their financial and other assets commandeered by BNP Headquarters for its own use?

A. This is just one more of the ludicrous stories that have been circulated around by embittered leaders of the other groups anxious to prevent nationalists from unifying together under the BNP.

Financial and other assets in possession both of existing BNP branches and of branches transferring their allegiance from other parties to the BNP remain in the possession of those branches, except in the event of the branches disbanding or in some extraordinary circumstance calling for the transfer of such assets to party Headquarters. There has not so far been a single instance of the latter happening in the entire 16-year history of the BNP.

Should anyone doubt this, they need only contact the newly recruited Black Country branch of the former National Democratic Party, which joined the BNP *en bloc* last month, for confirmation. This can be done by writing to PO Box 1241, Tipton, West Midlands DY4 9YR.

Q. It has also been alleged by the leaders of other parties that all the BNP wants to do through a merger is take the membership and material assets of the former parties and shunt their leaders to the sidelines. Is this true?

A. If it were true, it would be the most ridiculous policy. The BNP wants to bring about a merger of nationalist groups under one party in order that that party may utilise *all* the talents available to the nationalist cause in one common team effort, instead of having them work in rivalry with each other. It would be plain stupid to shunt into the background a capable person just because he or she had held a leading position in one of the previous parties.

If anyone seeks confirmation of the BNP's attitude on newcomers, they only need refer to Nick Griffin, who joined us a year or two back after having been active in a rival organisation. Because of his energy and abilities, Nick has quickly risen to a high position in the BNP. He speaks for himself on this point in a short article in the March 1997 issue.

£50,000 EURO-ELECTION FUND: £3,993.00 RAISED

Contributions to the British National Party's fund to fight next year's elections to the European Parliament have been a great deal better in the last month than in the previous month. A total of £3,494.00 was received during the month, bringing the total raised so far up to £3,993.00.

This, however, is the figure solely for contributions sent to the party's headquarters; it does not include money raised for the fund at local level. So occupied have the party's local units been with raising money to contest local government elections that we do not expect them to get fully into their stride in raising money for the Euro elections until these local government elections are over. We expect next month's contribution figures to include a good deal of money raised by the party's regions and branches, and these will be included in our progress report for the fund.

The BNP would like to thank all those who have donated during the past month, some of them very generously. After we began by listing donations on an individual basis, with initials and areas given for some of the donors, we found that this caused apprehension among some other donors that they might be publicly identified — although the party had given assurance that no mention of initials or areas would be printed where the donor had requested that they should not. After some further consideration of this matter, it has been decided that henceforth the practice of printing initials and areas of donors will be discontinued. We do not want *any* would-be donors to be under any apprehension that their anonymity will not be observed.

Please make cheques/POs payable to 'British National Party' and send to: c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. In order to save on administration time and costs, donations below £10 will not be receipted unless accompanied by SAE.

Fighting next year's Euro elections will be another huge step forward for the BNP. But we need *your* support to do it. Please act *today*!

TRUTH TO TELL, THIS GOVERNMENT DOESN'T REALLY WANT AN ARMY

JOHN TYNDALL looks behind the constant undermining and scaling down of Britain's military

I went into a public 'ouse to get a pint of beer,

The publican 'e up an' sez: "We serve no redcoats here."

The girls be'ind the bar they laughed an' giggled fit to die,

I outs into the street again an' to myself sez I:

It's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' Tommy go away;

But it's thank you Mr. Atkins when the band begins to play —

The band begins to play, my boys, the band begins to play,

O it's thank you Mr. Atkins when the band begins to play.

RUDYARD KIPLING

THE DESTRUCTION of Britain's armed forces continues unabated. Recently announced were massive cuts in the numbers of tanks and warships — as if these essential weapons of national defence had not been reduced to dangerously low levels already. The Territorial Army is to be slashed from its current strength of 57,000 to about 40,000.

In the meantime, the erosion of the quality and discipline of our forces in the cause of political correctness goes on to attain new heights of absurdity. A front-page headline in the *Sunday Telegraph* on April 12th said: "Army will be relaunched with 'caring' image." In the report underneath it was stated:-

"The Army will be relaunched as a 'people's' service after private research found that its discipline was seen as 'repressive and robotic', Army life was considered 'time-warped' and its culture was 'low-tech, old-fashioned, rigid and class-based'.

"John Reid, the Armed Forces minister, is backing moves to change the Service into what he described as 'the Army of the people, a modern, strong and fair employer and a career of first choice'.

"Service chiefs are considering setting up a new network of Army radio stations, similar to the American Forces Network in the US, which will broadcast the 'true face' of the Army to soldiers and civilians. Recruitment advertising by Saatchi and Saatchi already says the Army is for everyone, not just white men."

So we can't say we haven't been warned! In these three paragraphs we should be able to read all that we need to know about the planned onslaught on the British Army, and by implication our other armed services, by the

POLICY OF GIVING

RECRUITS AN EASY TIME



DESTINED FOR THE SCRAPHEAP?

Our politically correct defence planners have no place in their schemes for the traditional sergeant-major. Their forces will be run by social workers and agony aunts.

hired fugleman of the liberal New World Order — to whom the very concept of national self-defence based on tried and trusted traditions of military valour is objectionable and ripe for the scrapyard. In this and other reports, documents, green papers and other verbiage currently in circulation concerning the armed forces the terms 'people's', 'modern',

'new' and 'fair' crop up with monotonous regularity, while their supposed opposites — 'repressive', 'robotic', 'old-fashioned' and 'class-based' can be found in equal profusion, the latter descriptions always being uttered in dismissive terms.

Up till quite recently, the British armed forces were, qualitatively speaking, possibly

the best in the world — though the absence of obligatory military service meant that they recruited from a sadly unrepresentative *élite* in the young male population, and this sustained a misleading picture of our ability to fight a major war. In the past few years, however, both Conservative and Labour governments have done their very best to emasculate the forces both in the way of combat power and efficiency. Two factors in particular have been contributing to this process.

Political correctness

In the first place, the juggernaut of political correctness has been sweeping all before it, not tolerating any enclaves in our national life in which its writ does not run. This is at least partially due to directives from the Euro-Union, where there is a drive to standardise the forces of all the member states in keeping with the diktats of 'equal opportunities', 'anti-racism', 'anti-sexism' and other fashionable liberal fetishes. Achieving norms in these sectors has come to take precedence over fighting capability, and we have seen such retrograde developments as the dismantling of traditional barriers against homosexuals; the enlistment of women for combat duties; the lowering of physical standards so as to enable women to pass the same tests as men, and to permit recruitment of members of a young population far less fit than their fathers and grandfathers. At the same time, the forces have been under constant pressure to increase their intake of members of the ethnic minorities, quite regardless of any consideration of the latter's aptitude for military service.

Our armed forces are, in effect, gradually being transformed from an institution whose purpose is to fight for Britain in wartime into just one more huge arena for social experimentation — to be placed in that regard alongside education, commerce and industry, local government, the arts and virtually everything else. And the most depressing feature of this process is the way in which the high command has so tamely acquiesced in it — something which suggests that those of top rank must in the first place have been chosen more for possession of the right political credentials than for ability in their jobs.

Shallow pretext

Just why there should be this revolution in the concept of what armed forces are for can at least partially be explained by reference to the second factor involved: the termination of the 'Cold War' and the attendant illusion that this somehow makes the world a safer place, in which military power will become almost superfluous. The present strategic review being conducted by Defence Secretary George Robertson (whose qualification in such matters has never been explained to the nation) has been presented as something "designed to restructure Britain's military potential following the end of the Cold War."

Of course, this concept is not new. We were

told much the same things in the immediate aftermath of Britain's disengagement from Empire in the 1960s. Since traditional institutions, such as military discipline and education in the manly virtues, were designed for an era in which Britain ruled a quarter of the planet, now that that rule was being relinquished we could afford to dispense with those national attributes. Our armed services could be democratised and our schools feminised as part of the process of Britain abdicating from destiny, duty and responsibility and, nationally speaking, going to sleep.

The first impact of this thinking was upon the schools, whereas it took a bit longer to seep through to the armed forces. Gradually, however, the latter have been forced to adjust to the consequences of PC education, as it has become ever harder to get recruits of the necessary mental and physical toughness to cope with service life — hence the drop from former service standards. NCOs have been ordered not to bark at rookies in the process of training them, for this might cause them to have nervous breakdowns! This is not something we can blame on 'New Labour', much though it is no doubt welcomed in those circles. Tory defence spokesman Robert Key was quoted as saying last August that the softly-softly policy had been initiated under the Major Government two years previously because...

"It became clear we had to do something because of the drop in the number of recruits. It's a sad fact that there is much less sport being played in schools these days. So many recruits are coming into the Army who are physically unfit. Also young people are less motivated."

The latter should cause no surprise. One of the major factors inducing young men to join the armed forces was the desire to serve their country — in other words, plain, old-fashioned patriotism. Since schools these days, far from imparting any such sentiments, do their best to discourage them as reactionary, racist, even 'fascist' relics of an unlightened past, it follows that British boys going out into the big, wide (and still dangerous) world are going to be much less disposed than those of previous generations to take pride in wearing their nation's uniform.

Muddled thinking

The termination of the so-called 'Cold War' as an excuse for the downgrading of the importance of military preparedness is perhaps symptomatic of the generally muddled thinking on such matters that has prevailed in Britain for a very long time. Something deeply ingrained in the British liberal psyche finds armed strength offensive. The view that international disputes should not be settled by armed force, and that the use of military power by one nation to subjugate another is a reprehensible evil, seems to predicate a picture of the world in which these things simply do not happen. From this picture emerges an attitude which dismisses armies and navies, and in

modern times air forces too, as unwelcome encumbrances on the life of the nation — to be tolerated in times of manifest danger but then, when the danger is perceived to have passed, to be put into mothballs for perpetuity — a perpetuity in which it is assumed that mankind will have become sufficiently wise and pacific never again to require their use.

John Charmley pinpointed this liberal attitude well in *A History of Conservative Politics, 1900-1996*. Speaking of the First World War, when liberalism was represented primarily by the party to which it gave its name and had not yet thoroughly permeated the thinking of its Tory rival, he said:-

"The whole ethos of Unionism (Conservatism) was better suited to the war than its Liberal counterpart. In the Liberal scheme of things wars should not occur... Conservatism had no basic problem with the existence of war — that was the sort of thing which history suggested happened when great Powers could not agree among themselves..."

All that has changed since the period to which Charmley refers is that Labour has now become the main standard-bearer of this liberal mindset of a world without war, while Conservatism has so completely remoulded itself in accordance with liberal suppositions and day-dreams that it looks upon questions of war and peace in almost identical perspectives. Both major political parties today are fundamentally anti-military in outlook: one because its philosophy is rooted in a feminised culture of softness which excludes conflict and struggle; the other because, lacking any spiritual dynamic of its own, it sees no better course than to adapt to what it regards as the prevailing *zeitgeist* in order to give itself some chance of political survival.

The real truth

Just as the 'Cold War', being essentially a phony war, provided no true reason for military preparedness that would not have been present without it, so the end of this 'Cold War' provides no justification for the abandonment of military strength. The need for Britain to be prepared, like all nations of consequence, to defend itself and its vital interests is something that exists at all times — quite independently of transient heating and cooling in the international atmosphere. Of course, the latter conditions are going to have some bearing on the scale of priorities involved in military expenditure — but always within a basic framework of eternal vigilance which will never permit armed forces to decline, either in quantity or quality, below a certain minimum. For a long time Britain's forces have been far below what is needed in respect of the first requirement, and they are now slipping dangerously in respect of the second.

But the actual state of our forces at this very moment does not constitute the greatest peril; the greatest peril lies in an almost complete lack of national will to elevate military defence to its correct level of priority and in the flabby

Cont. overleaf

state of the society from whence the men needed for that defence are drawn — flabby physically, mentally and morally.

The Tories' defence spokesman has pinpointed the weak motivation of so many of the youngsters comprising the national pool for forces recruitment. But what suggestions do he or his party have for changing this? Apparently none at all, for it lies wholly beyond the compass of the Tory mind to envisage that there may have to be a revolutionary change in British society and the whole system of values that it imparts to its young people, beginning in school; that a vital part of that change must be that the mass media — which play at least an equal role in shaping the attitudes of the young — be reformed from top to bottom in respect of the powers which control them and the spirit that moves them; that Britain as a nation must abandon the entire liberal ethos which sets a discount on the importance of its organisation for survival in a hard world of power-rivalries which is not going to change just in order to soothe liberal consciences.

What we need

The first requirement of all in this is a population thoroughly imbued with a sturdy patriotic outlook, whose young men are taught that the calling of the soldier (and his counterpart in the other services) is among the very highest to which any could aspire, and from an early age are trained to a level of physical fitness which makes their transition from civilian to service life an easy and natural one, with the very minimum of adjustment.

Along with this, there has to be an accepted consensus among all political leaders in support of a *permanently* strong military, naval and air force establishment, which is not allowed to wither in response to apparent signs of international calm and stability, only then to be required frantically to mobilise again the moment that that climate changes.

To sustain such an establishment, political leaders must accept the need for a permanent system of obligatory national service, which from the time of its introduction in the immediate aftermath of World War II to its tragic abandonment at the beginning of the 1960s not only provided the manpower needed for Britain to fulfil its defence responsibilities but also served as a school for citizenship far superior to anything existing since — and might, under improved organisation and guidance, be an even better one in the future.

The position now

Sadly, today not even the rudimentary beginnings of such needs are present. What we have right now are forces much too small for our real defence needs. The quality of their personnel is for the most part extremely high, though the politicians are leaving no stone unturned to alter this for the worse by means of their 'equal opportunities' claptrap and their attempts to turn women into men as fast as

they try to recruit men who are halfway to being women. The professionalism and disciplinary standards of our forces are probably as high as, if not higher than, those prevailing in any of the US, White Commonwealth or Continental European forces, but these days, with political correctness running riot everywhere, that may not be saying very much. Were we at any time to be confronted by an enemy that is well-armed and with a military system not given up to PC lunacies we could find ourselves in real trouble.

The competence of today's British forces may be adequate for small-scale wars like the Falklands one in 1992 — though even a conflict of that kind would now probably be beyond our capacity in view of the whittling down of our maritime capability that has taken place in the ensuing 16 years. On the other hand, were we to find ourselves in a war of such size as to require a much larger mobilisation of British manpower, possibly amounting to full conscription, we would have to draw men from a population pool including a great deal of third-rate material that has been spawned out by our fourth-rate schools in the past two decades and nurtured in its idleness, physical degeneration and virtual absence of patriotism by our permissive 1990s society. The Cool Britannia of New Labour is hardly an environment for the rearing of heroes.

In addition to this, such has been the erosion of Britain's manufacturing capacity over the past 20-30 years that the task of adapting our industry to the needs of large-scale war production would be immeasurably more difficult than in 1914 or 1939, with the probable result that we would be more heavily dependent on imported weapons than ever before in our history.

The latter of course is just a part of a much larger economic problem, just as our manpower limitations are part of larger educational and social problems. Then hovering like a gloomy shadow over everything is the fact that modern Britain simply is not producing children in the numbers necessary to breed strong and plentiful generations for the future. All this simply goes to underline the fact that a nation's defence capacity cannot be seen as an isolated and watertight sector of the national life, not linked to other sectors as part of an interdependent whole. The tendency in British history and British political culture has been to see our armed forces as institutions remote from the general national mainstream. This is disastrously wrong, and has to change.

Illusory world

What is clear is that today's political establishment has gone a step further than its predecessors. It does not really want Britain to have defences, not only because it lives under the illusion of a world that is about to dispense with war but because the price that has to be paid for national self-defence is the nurturing of those institutions in which manly strength, courage and pride are again valued and

motherhood is seen as the highest female vocation — in other words a step back into the dark ages for touchy-feely New Labour and its modern Tory imitators.

But of course, neither a Labour or a Tory Government could, at this stage, announce to the nation that it was about to disband our armed forces and leave us, like Iceland, with no military at all; that would be politically impossible — at least before public opinion had been subjected to a great deal more of the softening-up process. So governments opt for the next best thing: a policy of gradualness taken straight out of the Fabian textbook. Armed forces are allowed to exist, but their fighting capability is slowly but systematically reduced by a number of devices: on the one hand, there are claims of economy related to an alleged reduction of international tension; on the other, we are persuaded to accept the erosion of time-honoured military values and traditions by reference to fashionable clichés about 'equal opportunity', 'anti-racism', 'anti-sexism' and 'homosexual equality'. Another ruse is to propose that because war is becoming more 'technological', military valour is now of less importance than computer-literacy and similar aptitudes — conveniently omitting that there never has been a time when war has not been in the process of getting more technological, though this has not altered the eternal laws of conflict which call for valour, toughness, discipline and patriotism, as always.

It is also noticeable that, as our armed forces are becoming subtly demilitarised, so is their role changing. Now enlistment adverts tell the would-be recruit, not that he would be joining in order to defend his country, but to be a 'peace-keeper' in one or another of the world's trouble-spots: a kind of part-policeman and part-social worker. By this device, our services are kept in being so as to reassure the British voter who wants to know that he is still being defended, while they are being remoulded in the manner desired by the great and the good of Islington as a halfway stage to their being eliminated as fighting services altogether.

The truth is that our contemporary politicians do not really want armed forces at all. Every statement, every gesture and every policy for change demonstrates it. If they are not stopped, they will accomplish what no enemy has accomplished for nearly a thousand years: the conquest and subjugation of this country — and without a shot being fired!

The **NEW Barnes Review** historical magazine now has 72 pages. It explores many past events: the American Civil War; the Viking years; National Socialist Germany; Stalin's Russia; and much, much more. For a sample copy send £5.00 to: K.M. Thompson, 5 Belvedere Avenue, Hockley, Essex SS5 4UL.

JAMES THURGOOD reports on the latest episode in TV's drive to debunk Britain's national heroes...

NOW IT'S KITCHENER FOR THE SMEAR TREATMENT!

THEY'RE at it again! Not long after the two TV series on Cecil Rhodes and Lord Baden Powell, both of which attempted to portray their subjects as closet homosexuals, we are due for yet another piece of dirt-dishing along similar lines — this time a documentary on Lord Kitchener, now being prepared by the BBC.

In a report on the planned programme which appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* on April 18th, it was said that it "does not come to a final conclusion about his (Kitchener's) sexuality," and that "it stops short of saying that Kitchener was gay," but "it notes that he surrounded himself with young officers who fell out of favour when they married..." The programme's producer Jad Adams showed his preference for innuendo over fact when he said to the *Telegraph*: "We do not specifically say that he was homosexual..." and that: "People must come to their own conclusions. We have no evidence that he practised homosexuality and therefore we do not suggest it."

Of course, this 'stopping short' and not coming to 'final conclusions' is typical of the smearmongers' technique, particularly where it concerns allegations about sexual perversion. The object is to plant the idea that a famed national figure *might* have been queer without actually asserting for certain that he was. This gets tongues wagging about him without throwing onto the claimants the onus of supplying concrete proof — a turning upside down of the British justice tradition whereby a person is presumed to have been innocent unless proved guilty.

QUITE NORMAL

So Kitchener surrounded himself with young officers. What does that establish? Only that it is quite normal for senior armed forces chiefs to gather to their staffs men at early stages of their careers who have talent, energy and ambition. As for the young officers falling out of favour with Kitchener when they married, what does that mean? Not necessarily anything more than that it was common practice in the armed forces in Kitchener's day to prefer single men for certain promotions and assignments for the very simple reason that, being without family ties, they were thought to be prepared to make a greater commitment to their duties and, where necessary, expose themselves to greater risks.

Of course, Mr. Adams, like others of his kind, is most anxious to appear fair and



KITCHENER

The Field Marshal is seen here in the famous recruiting poster of World War I. As a national symbol of that epic period in British history, he is naturally fair game for a TV hatchet job.

objective. In the report he is quoted as saying that the programme actually mentions the existence of an early female sweetheart of Kitchener, but he goes on to say:-

"My own personal view is that he was a sexually complex individual and that it is most likely that he never performed sexually.

"My personal opinion is that if he had he would have been a homosexual."

So we are now in the realm of nothing more than 'personal views' and 'personal opinions'! There is not a shred of evidence to support any contention that Lord Kitchener was a homo, but Mr. Adams merely *thinks* him to have been 'sexually complex', *assumes* him never to have been sexually active, and on that basis conjectures that had he been the latter he would have been homosexual. What a fantastic, if convenient, construction to build on such fanciful foundations!

GROUNDLESS THEORIES

So why does Mr. Adams think that the Field Marshal was 'sexually complex' and *might* — just *might* — have been homosexual if ever he had got around to practising sex? Well, for one thing, he says, Kitchener had an interest in interior decor-

ation and flower-arranging and had "a sentimental attachment to his pet starling." Well, you don't say! Actually, I have an interest in interior decoration and regularly discuss with my wife any ideas that may emerge for making our home more attractive thereby. Does that make me a member of the club? Flower-arranging? Well, not guilty there! But I do know a lot of friends who are keen gardeners and, presumably, are called upon in pursuit of that hobby to decide what flowers are going to go where and in what pattern. I shall have to be careful in future not to turn my back on them! I do not have a pet starling but am very fond of dogs and was quite sad when a favourite one died many years ago. I know two fellows who have budgies. They also have wives, but after all Lord Kitchener was admitted by Mr. Adams to have once had a female sweetheart. Next time I see one of them I shall keep a lookout for signs of limp-wristedness!

The only other thing Mr. Adams seems to be able to say in support of his Kitchener theory is that the Field Marshal "had a masculine and feminine side." Well, according to psychologists that applies to virtually every individual on this planet. It is just that in normal folk there is a heavy predominance of hormones and chromosomes belonging to their own sexual categories. It has also been observed that in people of great talent and high achievement male and female characteristics — in whatever proportions they exist — are each more extensively developed than in those of more average capabilities.

INFLUENCES AND OBSESSIONS

Of course, I do not know the sexual orientation of Mr. Jad Adams and so I will not speculate on how much, if anything, this influences his view of Lord Kitchener. What I do know — because the evidence of it is overwhelming — is that homos and homophiles are so strongly influential in those circles in which television productions are hatched that it was only a matter of time before Lord Kitchener would be on their roll call of recruitment targets. Just who will be next: Wellington? Nelson? Drake? The list of possibles is endless.

Aside from the specific question of homosexuality itself, what is worth observing is the much more general obsession of today's media biographers with the sex habits (if any) of famous people. Don't they have anything more interesting to talk about? It would appear not.

BACK in September 1995, when the group known as Combat 18 was causing considerable internal damage to the British National Party, BNP leader John Tyndall wrote an article in *Spearhead* strongly condemning the group, saying that it was "performing the enemy's work" by its divisive actions. Mr. Tyndall drew attention to some of the clearly illegal activities of C18 and asked why no police action had been taken against those responsible, and he said:-

"For myself, I can see no logical reason whatever for this failure to prosecute the C18 people other than that it suits the establishment to keep C18 in existence. And why should it do so — other than to enable C18 to be used as a weapon for damaging, and if possible destroying, the British National Party?"

It was the view of the BNP leadership at the time — though one then difficult to prove — that certain people placed right at the top of C18 were working in covert collaboration with the State, probably by way of some link-up with Special Branch or some other police agency. As Mr. Tyndall said:-

"Certain people within the nationalist camp (C18) are undoubtedly doing the work of the establishment by sowing division among nationalists and thus helping that establishment to neutralise them. Why they are doing this is harder to pronounce upon with absolute assurance. Are they people of anti-nationalist convictions who are working against us for genuine ideological motives? Are they doing the dirty work of the ruling power because they are being paid to do it or because some circumstances in their personal lives and backgrounds give the police a hold over them?"

The latter possibility was considered because by this time we had received information that certain leading C18 personnel were known to be involved in drug-dealing. Knowing as we did that these people did not exactly qualify for high IQ ratings, it seemed distinctly on the cards that the police had rumbled them and reported their goings-on to their political superiors. Did the latter then give the police orders not to arrest and charge them but to use the threat of doing so to persuade them to undertake certain activities calculated to damage the BNP?

Illegal activities

Aside of course from drug-dealing (whether or not the rumours to this effect were true), there were other activities of a more political nature in which we knew C18 people were involved which were clearly illegal, including possession of firearms and explosives and the carrying out of terror attacks, not only on left-wing political opponents but even on other nationalists known not to be

Combat 18: press and TV exposures prove we were right!

sympathetic to C18. In addition, they had published racially inflammatory material using language which went to far greater extremes than anything cited as evidence in prosecutions against BNP leaders John Tyndall and John Morse in 1986.

Eventually, charges were made against the C18 leaders as a result of these activities, but the long delay in bringing these charges was inexplicable — except in terms of the powers that be believing that the culprits were more useful to them out of prison than in!

BNP stand vindicated

The stand made by the BNP leadership against Combat 18 was resented by quite a number of nationalists, and the party suffered not a few resignations as a result of it. Now, however, that stand has been completely vindicated by revelations made in ITV's *World in Action* programme on April 6th and in a preview of the programme in *The Observer* of the previous day.

These revelations confirmed what had been strongly suspected back in 1995 but for which there was not then conclusive proof: that the C18 leader at the time, Charlie Sargent, was working for Special Branch. Under a headline saying 'Police kept neo-nazi on payroll', Henry McDonald, writing in *The Observer* on April 5th, said:-

"Special Branch officers turned a blind eye to racist violence in Britain by a neo-nazi terror group because its founder was spying on Ulster loyalists for the police."

This was a reference to Sargent's role as an informer on paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland. The article continued:-

"Combat 18's crimes went unpunished as Sargent provided information to the security forces about UDA gun-running

operations in Britain. He was recruited to spy on the loyalist terrorists at the height of their murder campaign in the early 'nineties.

"All through this period the former Combat 18 leader planned and formulated arson attacks on anti-racism activists. This is contrary to Home Office guidelines which state that informants must 'not actively engage in planning and committing a crime'.

"The revelation is made on ITV's *World in Action* programme tomorrow evening. The disclosures will confirm the already widely-held suspicion of other loyalist organisations that Combat 18 members were working as agents for the security services."

Government stooge's dual role

The emphasis of both the *Observer* report and the *World in Action* programme that followed it was on Sargent's role in informing on loyalist groups in Northern Ireland, and neither specifically mentioned his part in Combat 18's campaign on the mainland to damage the BNP. This could well be because some Government source had 'advised' both the paper and the programme that it would not be 'in the public interest' for such a disclosure to be made. However, now that both reports have clearly established that Sargent was in the employ of Special Branch it should not require too much imagination to envisage that his brief also included disruptive activities against the BNP. One of the researchers involved in gathering material for the *World in Action* programme had a long telephone conversation some weeks ago with John Tyndall during which the latter told him of BNP suspicions that Sargent was working for Special Branch, not only against Ulster loyalists but also against the BNP. The researcher indicated that his evidence

pointed to the same probability. On this occasion the BNP made an exception to its general rule of not exchanging information with the *World in Action* programme because it was believed beneficial to the nationalist cause that Sargent be exposed for what he was.

Setting loyalists against BNP

One of the interesting disclosures in the *Observer* article was that the Ulster Defence Association (UDA) had been conducting its own investigation into Combat 18, and that...

"Several members of the Inner Council, the UDA's ruling body, have expressed disquiet about contacts with the British far right, believing them to be untrustworthy and a security risk."

In other words, Sargent, in feeding Special Branch with information on the UDA and other loyalist groups in Northern Ireland, earned his blood money twice over by accomplishing another object that no doubt was on the SB agenda: discouraging collaboration between these Ulster groups and genuine mainland nationalists like the BNP, who are their natural allies. The damage that this contemptible piece of filth has done in this sector may well take a long time to repair but at least he should have earned the eternal gratitude of his government employers for this dual act of treachery.

Sargent, as most people know, is now in jail serving a life sentence for murder following the stabbing of a man in an internal C18 feud. He is now regarded with loathing by nearly all of his erstwhile colleagues in that organisation. In the meantime, those who in the past have condemned the BNP's attacks on C18 as being unjustified slurs on 'fellow nationalists' might well now ponder on the evidence that those attacks were well founded. Of course, the attacks were not directed at C18 members as a whole — whose only crime was their naivety and gullibility. The attacks were aimed at the controlling clique of C18, in which Charlie Sargent was then the dominating force.



It gives *Spearhead* no particular pleasure in this instance to say that the stand of the BNP leadership has now been overwhelmingly proved to have been right.

SARGENT

The authorities turned a blind eye to his illegal activities as long as he was useful in spying on Ulster loyalists and sabotaging the BNP.

A PHOTO WHEREBY THERE HANGS A TALE...

THE PHOTO seen on the right here is of National Democratic Party chairman Ian Anderson (in white jacket) and an NDP associate of his, Michael Hipperson. It was taken by a BNP photographer on the occasion of an anti-paedophile demonstration in London at which members of both parties were present. The BNP photographer had not been instructed to take the photo but did so on his own initiative. So what's the big deal!

What next happened was that Mr. Hipperson, seen here with a camera bag strap over his shoulder, seemed to take exception and

snapped the BNP photographer in return. No big deal again!

Except for one thing. The Hipperson photo of the BNP photographer turned up in the April edition of *Searchlight* magazine.

We know that the photo in *Searchlight* was the one taken by Hipperson because the BNP photographer assures us it was the only front-face one taken of himself on the day.

Those who can explain how this happened may also be able to explain why the NDP has been putting out leaflets in elections where BNP candidates are standing telling people not to vote nazi!



As British nationalism looks to the future, Dr. MARK DEAVIN urges us to adopt the **POLITICS OF PERSUASION**

NOT SO LONG AGO, as I was walking down the aisles of a large Waterstone's bookshop, my attention was captured by a book with the eye-catching title of *Unlimited Power: the New Science of Personal Achievement*. Scanning the sleeve notes, I was informed that I was holding in my hands the "definitive text in the human potential movement," written by "one of the leading thinkers in the psychology of motivation and achievement." Delving into the introduction, I found my curiosity further aroused by the claim that the book would teach me the "laws of 'Optimum Performance Technologies'," which were the keys to leadership, persuasion and success. Interested in any which might serve the advance the British Nationalist cause, I bought the book.

The central thesis of *Unlimited Power* is that the attainment of power and success in life is no accident but lies in the ability effectively to communicate both with yourself and with others. While this idea is obviously not new in itself, the book's originality and potential lies in its detailed exposition of the increasingly recognised *scientific* basis for successful communication. This incorporates, in particular, the system known as 'Neuro-Linguistic Programming' (NLP), which studies and applies how language, both verbal and non-verbal, affects the human nervous system.

The pioneers of NLP were two Americans: John Grinder, a prominent linguist, and Richard Bandler, a mathematician and computer expert. Grinder and Bandler set out to understand how and why successful people were such effective communicators, and then to develop a system whereby such results could be replicated. Their research, confirmed by numerous studies since, supported the theory that *presentation* was the most crucial element in any successful communication. In fact it was discovered that only a small amount of what is communicated between people (around 7 per cent) is transmitted through the actual words themselves. The rest derives from how those words are presented, particularly in the *tone* of the language used and the *psychology* of the communicator.

DEVELOPING RAPPORT

According to this theory of communication, even the most fundamental truth will have little effect unless it is presented in a

manner which, by developing a substantial amount of natural rapport with the targeted audience, is capable of achieving effective persuasion. Such persuasion, moreover, is ultimately dependent upon the extent to which a sophisticated tactical *flexibility* is employed by the communicator to enable him to establish the necessary 'agreement frame' with the particular audience he wants to persuade.

How to produce this 'agreement frame' most effectively forms the underlying basis of the NLP philosophy. The proposed method has been aptly described by Anthony Robbins, author of *Unlimited Power*, as 'Aikido politics', whereby the communicator *seeks to produce* the least possible resistance in his targeted audience. The idea behind this theory is that, rather than pushing aggressively or trying to bludgeon an acceptance of an argument, a successful communication is best achieved through gently 'aligning' an opposing viewpoint with that of your own by finding points of agreement, and then gradually 'leading' the other viewpoint around to your position. By this method, it is argued, an 'avenue of redirection' can be created which can often adroitly sidestep any possible or expected hostile response.

Based upon neurological and psychological arguments, the theory of 'Aikido Politics' proposes that people are more easily persuaded of something if the persuader communicates with a sense of humility and modest diffidence, using *moderate, uncontroversial language* which avoids, where and when possible, the triggering of negative responses in the targeted audience. In the considered view of Anthony Robbins, who has helped shape the communication strategies of some of the world's most successful businesses, this approach is essential to successful persuasion: "Everything I know about communication tells me to build from agreement, not from conflict," he insists.

FRENCH EXAMPLE

Well, before I had finished reading *Unlimited Power*, I found myself assessing the potential for harnessing some of the major principles of 'Aikido Politics' to the cause of nationalist politics. And then it dawned on me that I had actually read, only a short time before, an account of how a modern nationalist political party had indeed applied such principles with tremendously

successful results. The party in question was France's *Front National*, led by Jean-Marie Le Pen.

As far back as the 1960s in fact, the early pioneers of the French *Front National* had recognised the NLP principle that only effective communication could lead to political power, and that such communication was possible only by the development of sophisticated tactical flexibility. In 1962, for example, the French Nationalist thinker Dominique Venner, writing in *Défense de l'Occident*, called for an end to the ideological rigidity which prevented both the unity of French Nationalism and its popular appeal. In future, she insisted, "(the) political struggle must be waged more through the use of ideas and artfulness."

From its creation in 1972, therefore, the strategy of the *Front National* has been based around a flexible communication policy, both in its internal organisation and outward politicking. The adoption of a rigid ideological stance has been carefully avoided in order to provide a common umbrella within which the previous disparate elements within French Nationalism could join together and break out of the political ghetto. Only such flexibility has allowed a professional and unified party to develop from superficially diverse groups, ranging from Catholic traditionalists to pagans, and from former resistance fighters to wartime supporters of the Vichy regime.

MODERN METHODS

Likewise, the party made an early decision to divest itself of outdated and limiting political language and imagery in order to enable it to develop into a more modern force able to attract a much wider audience. The idea was not to retreat — in any case impossible for a movement at the very bottom of the political pile — but to advance in a different direction through the employment of flexible communication strategies. This approach was summed up in 1979 by a leading French nationalist Maurice Bardeche as a "realpolitik of the Right," which was "the only route which remains open to us to leave the ghetto in which (we are) trapped."

It was certainly only through the adoption of such tactics that the *Front National* was able to reap the dividends of the inroads made by the *Nouvelle Droite* (New Right) intellectual movement, which emerged

during the 1970s. Based upon a cultural approach to politics which sought to transcend traditional party partisanship, this tactic was correctly perceived as helping to enable French Nationalism to move beyond traditional areas of influence and into the political mainstream. In fact, the New Right arena provided a bridge between the mainstream conservative and liberal parties and nationalist ideas over which several individuals, currently senior *FN* figures, passed.

In the early 1980s the *FN*'s flexible communication strategy reaped further dividends when the party captured the *Club de l'Horloge*, a Gaullist think-tank led by Yvan Blot, then an influential member of the Gaullist party, and Jean Yves le Gallou, then prominent in the Republican Party, both of whom passed over into the ranks of the *FN*. Perhaps the most important catch resulting from such tactics, however, was Bruno Megret, effectively the *FN*'s current second-in-command. Megret was a member of the *RPR*'s central committee and even served in the ministerial private office of Robert Galleg prior to the Socialist victory of 1981. In 1985, in the wake of the development of strong informal links, his Republican Action Committee merged with the *Front National*.

SOPHISTICATION

Megret has developed further the sophistication of the *FN*'s communication tactics. Indeed, in accord with the findings of the Neuro Linguistic Programming pioneers relating to the importance of presentation to any human success and, in particular, to the theory that effective persuasion is best achieved by the use of moderate, uncontroversial verbal and physiological language, he has striven to give the *FN* a more moderate and less abrasive image.

In an interview in 1993, for example, he used such an approach in describing his party:-

"We are not on the extreme Right, because overall our ideas are moderate. I say that they are traditional ideas, and what has actually happened is that the whole of the political class has shifted towards the Left. Those who have remained faithful to themselves on the centre-Right today find themselves on the extreme Right of the board. But this is an optical illusion, not a real political position."

Even Jonathan Marcus, the anti-*FN* author of the highly informative *The Front National and French Politics: the Resistible Rise of Jean-Marie Le Pen* (Macmillan, 1995), has recognised the uniqueness of the *FN*'s communicative success and political maturity. He admits in fact that by acting in such a manner the party represents something much more than simply a resurgence of a long-standing current in French politics running back through the collaboration of

Vichy to the fascist leagues of the 1930s, and has actually revolutionised the potential of French Nationalism. "What distinguishes Le Pen," Marcus points out, "quite apart from his ability to build and maintain a cohesive and well-rooted political party on the Far Right is his self-proclaimed acceptance of not just the electoral path to power but of the parliamentary system itself."



Big patriotic demonstrations of the kind seen here in Paris have been a prominent feature of Jean-Marie Le Pen's *Front National* in France.

Marcus has also admitted that, by employing a sophisticated form of political language semantics, the *FN* has been highly successful in throwing derogatory labels back in the faces of its opponents. Actually, in line with the NLP theory, the *FN* has shaped its communication strategy in a manner which, where and when possible, produces the *least amount of resistance* in ordinary French people.

RECOGNISING DIVERSITY

A presentation of the *FN*'s beliefs that could be misunderstood or easily categorized by political opponents as an unrealistic and confrontational 'racism', gave way to a practical, subtle and mature exposition of the right of the peoples of mankind to their own ethnic and cultural identity. Consider Jean-Marie Le Pen's refined affirmation of the *FN*'s opposition to mass immigration into France:-

"In this world where different races, different ethnic groups and different cultures exist, I take note of this diversity and this variety."

Rather than run chest-bared, Kamikaze-style, full steam into hostile accusations of 'racism', the *FN* has regularly cleverly side-stepped such attacks and turned them on their head. This approach was summed up by Yvan Blot, who in 1993 pointed out, quite logically, that it was actually the philosophy of 'anti-racism' which was motivated by hatred, as it was "based upon a hatred of races which are seen as being obstacles to a perfect unity of mankind." Such thinking has even extended to the creation of an *FN* group for patriotic French Jews — the *Cercle National des Juifs Français* — headed by an Algerian-born

Jewish ex-serviceman and *FN* municipal councillor. This, Jonathan Marcus argues, "displays another tactic of the *Front* and its associated organisations: the inversion of charges of racism," which, as he further points out, has served to confuse and weaken the *FN*'s opponents, undermine anti-*FN* resistance, and widen the party's appeal and influence.

The *Front National* has certainly been quick to realise the value of the tenet, taught as a central plank of Neuro Linguistic Programming, that a failed communication is usually the result of deficiencies in the communication itself, and that the solution is not to reject aggressively all possibility of persuading the subject — thus becoming even less likely to achieve success — but to reshape the communication in order to make it more appealing to the targeted audience.

Le Pen's party has in fact put into practice the NLP theory of 'pacing and leading', based upon the idea that a gradual and subtle degree of bridge-building ingratiation in a potentially hostile environment cannot only result in a breaking down of barriers but can eventually lead to an idea that was once attacked as being beyond the pale being accepted and taken up by the former attackers. Through this method, moreover, the process of successful persuasion and legitimacy becomes self-perpetuating.

SETTING THE AGENDA

This has been witnessed in the way in which the *FN* has been increasingly able in recent years to set the political agenda on the immigration question. Between 1986 and 1988, in the wake of the *FN*'s first major electoral breakthrough, and again after 1993, French Interior Minister Charles Pasqua actually advocated a policy of winning back *FN* voters by talking tough on immigration and other issues. By this time, however, the *FN*'s ascent into the political mainstream had already been achieved and Pasqua's efforts merely served to consolidate its position. In the view of one disgruntled, anti-*FN* commentator, the result of

Cont. overleaf

such a process has been that over the last twelve years France has witnessed a "normalisation of racist rhetoric."

Such 'pacing and leading' also seems to have proved successful for the *FN* in its attempt to persuade the people of France that it represents a fresh and original force in French politics with the ability to unite the nation across traditional party political boundaries. Bruno Megret has long argued that the old distinctions between Left and Right in France are no longer relevant and that while previously the French political process was a debate between Marxists and liberals over the social and economic organisation of a country it was now solely "between nationalism and cosmopolitanism, between identity and internationalism."



"Immigration: open your eyes," this poster says. France's *Front National* has shown great skill in its techniques of public persuasion.

And perception does indeed seem to have become reality in that, unlike other parties, the *FN* appeals to voters across the traditional political spectrum. Jonathan Marcus has commented that the *FN*'s electorate, at least sociologically, seems to stand somewhere between Left and Right — the result not of the 'extreme Right' expanding but of the *FN* broadening its appeal beyond the traditional boundaries of French Nationalism.

LESSONS FOR US

So what does all of this mean for the future of British Nationalism, and for the BNP in particular? Well, one of the most important ideas behind Neuro Linguistic Programming is the theory of 'modelling'. This is based upon the belief that success in any area of life can be achieved by taking the time to model those who have already succeeded in that particular area. Learning from the advances of others, after all, is one of the most fundamental aspects of all human progress. In the world of technology, for example, every advance in engineering or computer design follows naturally from earlier discoveries. In the business world also, companies which fail to take account

of the experience of others very rarely prosper.

Politics is no exception, and the BNP must fully appreciate this reality if it is to progress to the required heights of political power in this country. Such a process must entail, not a blind copying of the *Front National*, but a flexible acceptance of certain fundamental truths of successful human communication and persuasion.

In fact, the BNP does not necessarily have to look to the *FN* experience for proof of the effectiveness of such principles. At the local level, the party has already proved their validity by using them to bring about its most important political success to date: the election in 1993 of a local councilor to Millwall ward in Tower Hamlets.

It is now generally accepted by informed opinion that the Millwall victory was made possible by local leaders taking full advantage of local conditions to initiate a skilful strategy of bridge-building and ingratiation with local white residents which resulted not only in the legitimisation of the BNP as a major force in local politics but as the deserving representative of the white community as a whole. The key to this process of 'pacing and leading', moreover, was the employment of a communication strategy which produced a high degree of rapport and a low level of hostile resistance in local people.

FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION

This fact has been emphasised in a book which came out in 1997 on the history of British nationalism's fight for political recognition.¹ Edited by Mike Cronin, a lecturer at the University of Sheffield, chapter seven of the book, written by Nigel Copsey, is devoted to the BNP and provides a very interesting interpretation of why the party's 'Rights for Whites' campaign in Tower Hamlets was so successful. Significantly, Copsey criticises previous media and academic interpretations for not recognising that to a large extent the BNP earned its victory in Millwall by the use of skilful communication tactics and so "brought itself" into the local political mainstream.

As Copsey points out, "... the quasi-liberal discourse of 'Defend Rights for Whites', with accompanying appeals for 'Justice', identified the BNP with a "public-spirited campaign," while its rational, 'liberal' discourse seemingly divorced the BNP from the irrational, injudicious extremism of fascism." And, he goes on, "the BNP's message was 'reasonable' and 'unextreme': the rights of white residents had to be defended in the areas which affect everyday lives."

Copsey also recognises the fact, pointed

out earlier in relation to the experience of France's *Front National*, that the success produced by these tactics becomes self-perpetuating. In the case of Tower Hamlets, he points out, the attempts of the Liberal-Democrats to hang on to local white voters, increasingly attracted to the BNP, by talking tough on BNP issues actually helped to legitimise the mainstream discussion of immigration-related issues and open up further legitimate political space for the BNP. Then, in the run up to the Millwall victory, the BNP gained further political ground by merely bringing the genuineness of the Liberal-Democrats' convictions on these issues into doubt.

MYTH

It is a widespread myth in British nationalist circles that the failure of the National Front to make an electoral breakthrough at the 1979 British general election resulted from Margaret Thatcher's famous public statement that a Conservative Government under her leadership would not allow Britain to be 'swamped' by peoples from different cultures. If anything, however, given the impetus which Charles Pasqua gave to the success of the *Front National* in France, and which Tower Hamlets Liberal Democrats gave to the success of the BNP, Thatcher's statement should have provided the NF with a springboard into the political mainstream.

The reason that this didn't happen, and the reason that tens of thousands of potential voters flooded back to the Tories, was because the NF had a substantial image problem which a flawed national communication strategy merely served to exacerbate. Nigel Copsey believes that the legitimate political space which opened up for the NF in the late 1970s could open up again for the BNP in the late 1990s, particularly if Immigration-related issues are mismanaged at the national level. He insists, however, that the only plausible way in which the BNP could consolidate this space would be if it adopted the 'careful nationalism' of France's *Front National*. Only by employing such tactics would the BNP be able to attract a wider-level support and dissipate 'fascist' smear campaigns by elements of the media.

Of course, it might be easy to contradict such thinking by arguing that the media will always be hostile to any form of organised British patriotism and that the BNP will always be smeared with the 'fascist' tag regardless of the reality of the situation. But this kind of absolutist pessimism is incorrect and self-defeating. While undoubtedly biased against us, the media are actually made up of thousands of individuals many of whom can be influenced if they are fed the right kind of communications.

Michael Newland proved this when as BNP Press Officer he succeeded in bringing about a marked improvement in the object-

¹ Misleadingly entitled *The Failure of British Fascism: the Far Right and the Fight for Political Recognition*. Edited by Mike Cronin.

ivity with which the party was treated by the media — largely by the intelligent, moderate and accommodating manner in which he presented the party's case. Whether they realised it or not — and whether they consciously desired it or not — the image of the BNP which became established in the minds of these people through such presentation was positive rather than negative, and this was inevitably reflected in their subsequent reporting where the derogatory terms 'fascist' or 'nazi, commonly used previously to describe the BNP, were invariably dropped in favour of the much more friendlier 'far-right' or 'ultra-nationalist'.

GENERAL ELECTION

The BNP leadership's decision to fight over 50 seats in last year's general election, so ensuring the party's right to national TV and radio broadcasts, also highlights the possibility of what can be achieved by the party adopting a flexible communication strategy. The media debate which the broadcast stimulated could only confirm the fact that the party had taken a large step towards the political mainstream, and the mature, reasonable and moderate impression made by John Tyndall in the broadcast itself has been vindicated in the new avenues of influence which are now opening up for the BNP.

This reality was highlighted further for me when I participated in the BNP's hugely successful activity at the Countryside March in London on March 1st. The positive response of thousands of high-quality people to the party's *British Countryman* broadsheet was a reflection not only of Nick Griffin's tactical astuteness in what he wrote in it but of the level of support the BNP could attract among the discontented millions of 'Middle Britain' if it gets its communication strategy right.

British Countryman encapsulated in its four major principles the aspirations of millions of patriotic Britons who are looking for a political home, and it stands to reason, therefore, that the same principles should encapsulate everything to which the BNP itself aspires in the coming years. In everything we say and do, through our total image, we must present ourselves nationally as the party of *Democracy* against Plutocracy, of *Freedom* against Euro-tyranny, of *Security* against Fear, and of *Identity* against Multi-culturalism.

Only one woman on the Countryside March acted in an outwardly hostile manner towards my group as we gave out thousands of broadsheets, and she skulked away dumbfounded as I gently ticked her off in front of an audience of hundreds for behaving like a fascist and a totalitarian who wanted to undermine British democracy and freedom in the same way as the people responsible for the policies she was suppos-

edly marching against!

The success of *British Countryman* is further confirmation of the reality that all political persuasion requires an altering of perception and is thus, inevitably, a battle of image. A battle of image, moreover, necessitates a level of tactical flexibility which allows the employment of as many different approaches as it takes to achieve success, and the rejection of absolutist and circumscribed attitudes which can only ever guarantee frustration and failure.

By fighting fifty five seats at the last General Election, and in the decision to contest enough seats at the 1999 Euro-elections so as to gain further national TV and radio broadcasts, the BNP has demonstrated its commitment to establishing itself as a legitimate presence in this country's political structure. The time has never been more right for the party to embrace more fully the principles of 'Aikido Politics' so as to propel it further and permanently into the political mainstream.

STOP PRESS

FREE!

Nick Griffin and Paul Ballard found guilty but given suspended sentences

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY won a smashing victory at Harrow Crown Court on May 1st when, despite a 'guilty' verdict on 'racial hatred' charges given by a multi-racial jury, Nick Griffin and Paul Ballard were given only suspended sentences. This dramatic turn-around enabled both men to walk free from the court, much to the dismay of prosecution and jury.

The two had been charged as a result of a complaint made by former LibDem MP Alex Carlile against items published in *The Rune* magazine. Mr. Ballard had pleaded guilty in order to minimise his sentence if convicted so as to reduce the strain on his elderly mother, who is in ill-health. Nick Griffin, on the other hand, opted to plead not-guilty and conduct a vigorous defence.

The Griffin trial lasted for five days. Of particular note were the appearances as defence witnesses of Professor Robert Faurisson and — in a moment of pure drama — Afro-American racial separatist Osiris Akkebala.

At the end, the Judge, Justice Copley, said that he was passing the minimum sentences allowed under the law: nine months imprisonment to Nick Griffin and six months to Paul Ballard, both suspended.

Nick Griffin must pay costs of £2,300, while Paul Ballard is liable to pay £300, as a price of having stood up for the British people.

A full report will appear next issue.



Free men! Outside the court after the trial: Nick Griffin and Paul Ballard, with John Tyndall on right.

A HERO AND PROPHET REMEMBERED

IAN BUCKLEY tells the story of Charles Lindbergh and 'America First'

IN THE early decades of this century, Charles Lindbergh was the most famous man in the world and a hero to millions. His 1927 solo non-stop transatlantic flight, made without sextant or radio, in *The Spirit of St. Louis*, a tiny aircraft only 27 feet long, captured the public imagination as few events have done before or since.

After the kidnapping and murder of his baby son in 1932, Lindbergh became disenchanted both with the intrusions of the media and the general atmosphere of decline in his country, the United States. He was to spend most of the 1930s living and travelling in Europe, meeting many eminent people and recording his impressions for posterity in his Diaries. During a meeting between Lindbergh and Ambassador Joseph Kennedy in London, both men agreed that it was pointless folly for the United States to become involved in a general war. Kennedy remarked that the US was devoting ninety-nine per cent of its energy and effort to foreign problems, and only one per cent to more serious domestic concerns, such as the many young American men who had been out of work for years.

Lindbergh lived at a house in Sevenoaks, Kent, for a fair number of years, and was fond of Britain in many ways. His diary comments on this country may have seemed harsh at one time, but Lindbergh was a far-seeing man. He said:-

"England is, I believe, in a desperate state. She has been asleep for too long."

It is not generally realised that in 1940 over 80 per cent of the American public were opposed to entry into the Second World War. In many states of the Mid-West, populated largely by German and Scandinavian settlers, anti-war feeling was rock-solid. It was to give a voice to these people that the America First Committee was formed, its headquarters situated in Chicago but with local chapters all over the country.

BEST ELEMENTS

From the start, America First attracted a wide section of all the best elements in American society opposed to the madness of global war. Contrary to the establishment view that it only contained pro-German fanatics and cranky isolationists, a fair number of its members had come from the Left. For example, there was the brilliant journalist John Flynn, a leading columnist on *The New Republic* newspaper. Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader and former presidential

candidate, also played an active role.

Lindbergh himself worked tirelessly for America First, travelling thousands of miles and making scores of public speeches and radio addresses. Political pressures meant that public halls were often difficult to obtain, and changes of venue were many times forced at short notice. In Oklahoma City, a state-owned auditorium was denied to America First, so its supporters had to arrange a meeting in the ball park — to which gathering 8,000 people came, including farmers who had driven hundreds of miles in their trucks with their families. Radio air time was another problem, some radio stations refusing to allow it to America First because non-participation in the war was a controversial issue against their code of practice!

unknown, Henry Ford's interest in political activity had waned.

At this point, readers, I'd like to move you forward to an illuminating scene in 1976. Henry Ford's grandson Henry Ford II is being interviewed in his office by the Australian journalist John Pilger. The two men look out over a panoramic view of the City of Detroit, Charles Lindbergh's birth-place.

FAULTY PROPHECY

As grist to his argument that "one day soon almost all of America will be rising middle class," the younger Ford indicated the points on his compass of prosperity, saying:-

"Over there is the East Side of Detroit, right up against Crosse Pointes. The East Siders have got too much crime and their living



FLIGHT HERO

Lindbergh is shown here facing cheering crowd after his plane landed in Paris

Henry Ford had generously agreed to provide financial support for America First, donating a regular monthly \$2,000 cheque. Lindbergh was disappointed that he did not play an active part in the movement. Ford, now approaching 80, was much more cautious than in earlier days. His extensive investigations after the Great War had shed much light on the modern realities of power. But following a disturbing incident in 1925 when his car was driven off the road by persons

standards are not high enough by far. The Crosse Pointers give their kids home computers and violin lessons. Now these two places are divided down the middle by Alter Road. You know what they call Alter Road? They call it the Berlin Wall. Well, let me tell you that before I'm a dead man that wall is going to be down and the East Siders will be on their way up. And that's no dream."

Henry Ford II is not dead, but his prophecy is. In the decade since he expressed that

optimism, unemployment in Detroit has trebled, reaching 70 per cent in places; and since 1982 the city has declared itself to be in a "state of unemployment and hunger emergency."

Meanwhile, on the other side of the 'Berlin Wall' those who joined the middle class via the assembly lines of General Motors and Ford have begun to lose what they assumed was theirs forever. When Henry Ford II pointed down at their neat streets in the mid 1970s, almost all their cars, he said with pride, were new. Now the names of the grills are a roll-call of obsolescence — Coupe de Villes, Caprice Classics and Henry's own Thunderbirds and station wagons in various states of decay.

CLEAR PERCEPTION

Well, what is Past is Prologue, as it says on a plaque in the United States Senate. As his diary entries show, Lindbergh had a very clear perception of the way America was going. On October 4th 1941 he wrote:-

"Our strength and influence is growing rapidly, but the power of our opposition is great. The amazing thing is not that we are so close to war but that we have been able to hold the war forces back as long as we have. We have on our side the mass of the people, but it is a question of how long the people can withstand the flood of propaganda with which the country is being covered."

So even as he addressed crowds of 50,000 people at the Hollywood Bowl and Madison Square Garden, Lindbergh suspected that the US would soon be involved in the Second World War. A meeting was held in Des

Moines Iowa, to represent both sides of the war controversy. Charles Lindbergh took the platform immediately after President Roosevelt, and in his speech he charged that Organised Jewry was one of the main forces agitating for war. Lindbergh's address was enthusiastically received by the crowd, but was later bitterly attacked.

The speech also caused concern to some of his colleagues in America First, as he records on September 18th 1941:-

"John Flynn says he does not question the truth of what I said at Des Moines, but feels it was inadvisable to mention the Jewish problem. It is difficult for me to understand Flynn's attitude. He feels as strongly as I do that the Jews are among the major influences pushing this country towards war. He has said so frequently, and he says so now. He is perfectly willing to talk about it among a small group of people in private. But apparently he would rather see us get into the war than mention in public what the Jews are doing, no matter how tolerantly and moderately it is done."

ANTI-GERMAN BLOODLUST

But Lindbergh's attitudes were sensible and reasonable compared to those of the so-called 'defenders of democracy'. An unimpeachable witness, Boris Bakhmeteff, New York City consulting engineer and former Russian ambassador to the US during the Kerensky government, attended a dinner held by a pro-war group. The so-called 'Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies' discussed what should be done with Germany after the war was over. The first suggestion

made at the meeting was that every German male between the ages of ten and sixty be killed!

After discussing this, they decided they couldn't very well do that, so the idea was advanced that instead of killing the Germans they should simply sterilise them. Bakhmeteff remarked that he was amazed that the discussion continued along these lines during a large portion of the evening.

Of course, by the end of 1941 the US had entered the war with the attack on Pearl Harbour. As Lindbergh had earlier predicted in his diary:-

"The President has very cleverly manoeuvred us into a position where he can create incidents of war and then claim that we have been attacked. The country is now half democracy and half dictatorship, and neither half is functioning efficiently."

But Time has proven Lindbergh correct and borne out the wisdom of his final comments on World War II, made in November 1969:-

"We won the war in a military sense; but in a broader sense it seems to me we lost it, for our Western Civilisation is less respected and secure than it was before. The British Empire has broken down with great suffering, bloodshed and confusion. England is an economically-constricted secondary power. France had to give up her major colonies and turn to a mild dictatorship herself. Much of our Western culture was destroyed. We lost the genetic heredity formed through aeons in many million lives. It is alarmingly possible that World War II marks the beginning of our Western civilisation's breakdown, as it already marks the breakdown of the greatest empire ever built by man."

THE OPPOSITE OF WHAT WAS INTENDED

The liberals and globalists, says TOM NORTH, always manage to get it wrong

THE INDEPENDENT, and its companion the *Independent on Sunday*, are super-politically correct papers — almost house-journals for ivory-tower liberal writers who, caring little for what we peasants think, love to jostle with one another for places on the moral heights of progressive rectitude.

Nevertheless, these papers are worth reading for the insights they give into a number of things. In particular, they, and similar papers like *The Guardian* and *The Observer*, are completely paranoid about the so-called 'far right', whose sinister operatives and agents are thought to be lurking around every corner and who must be 'watched' with eternal vigilance by all properly-thinking people.

This spectre was seen by Rupert Cornwell, writing in the *Independent on Sunday* on May 3rd on recent negotiations in Brussels to launch the 'Euro' currency, who said:-

"A small but awful fear should nag

the leaders of Europe as they launch their common currency. Could it be that this boldest of all projects to cement the union helps achieve the opposite, bolstering the cause of the far right, widening divisions it was supposed to erase, stoking the embers of the nationalisms it was meant to douse for ever?"

To which the obvious answer is: yes it could — and almost certainly will! And doesn't that confirm that, as with practically everything else, the globalists will get it wrong — by their naively idealistic schemes bringing about precisely the reverse result to that intended. In promoting multi-racial societies in the cause of eliminating racial hatred, all that they have done is give birth to hatreds that did not previously exist. In promoting the global economy in the cause of development and job creation, they have achieved only economic depression and high unemployment. Now, in the cause of further international integration, they stand to produce conditions for the

intensifying of national rivalries.

The globalists never seem to understand the truth about next-door neighbours. As long as the fence between the neighbours remains in place, and each is master his side of that fence, the neighbours can get along amicably. But when the fence comes down, and one neighbour is encouraged to think that it is his business what happens on the property of the other, there is the recipe for certain friction.

But of course when the liberals' and globalists' schemes go wrong, it is never their fault! The fault lies with those awful nationalists — the 'far right', in other words, who are reluctant to co-operate and prefer instead to observe the natural and traditional order of things, where there are separate and sovereign nations and races, who can live side-by-side but prefer not to integrate.

One wonders whether the liberals and globalists will ever learn!

THE TIME HAS COME!

A former leading National Front member, WAYNE ASHCROFT, makes an appeal to patriots in Britain to disband their side-shows and join with the BNP

The writer of this article, Wayne Ashcroft, has in recent months been responsible for writing and producing virtually all the publicity material for the National Front. During that time the quality of NF propaganda has improved markedly, so Spearhead is very pleased to have received this thoughtful analysis of the present position of nationalism in Britain. Mr. Ashcroft has just recently announced his resignation from the NF and his intention to join the British National Party.

IT IS evident to all long-standing British Nationalists that years of splits, both political and personal, have badly weakened our cause. Despite various initiatives undertaken to bring this disunity to an end, we are still divided. But now, more than ever, there exist obvious external political imperatives which must surely force us to take stock of the situation and change it.

That the nationalist movement in Britain only enjoys a modicum of political influence is an uncomfortable fact. Furthermore, the various components into which this movement is splintered enjoy even less influence as long as they remain so. I do not relate these facts to apportion blame or to create despondency, but we must face them. It is ironic that, just as the global economic system is showing signs of terminal decline, the enemies of our people in Britain are enjoying their strongest-ever hold over our destiny.

Here there is no sign of their grip being weakened by the pressure of a strong nationalist opposition, as is happening in some countries in Continental Europe. Basically, the fact of our enemies' system breaking up is irrelevant if we are unable to build an organisation which can pick up the pieces.

RACE AGAINST TIME

And we do not have much time! White children are now a minority in London schools. Our race is likely to be a minority in these islands by the year 2068. Meanwhile British Nationalists are to be found squabbling over which territory 'belongs' to which group, which faction should stand where in elections, who is best fitted to lead the movement *ad nauseam*. Despite all our



OUR FUTURE?

A recent photo from a school in East London. Note the history syllabus. Britain will be lost to the white people if nationalists do not unite in time to save it.

efforts, despite all the minor successes, despite all the fine people who have graced the movement over the years, we have so far failed utterly to build a base of political power to compare with similar parties in France, Austria and Italy — just to mention three.

Of course, I am here so far looking on the negative side. We nationalists have a lot going for us. We are clearly seen as a threat by our enemies even in our present state of division. Our election results show real signs of improvement. Our fortunes and popularity are perhaps higher than for some 20 years. Long may this continue in the direction in which it is going; but, after all is said and done, we have been here before. We've had reasonable election results before; nationalists candidates have won victories before; we've even had TV broadcasts before.

But the one prize that has so far eluded us has been *real* political success and *lasting* achievement. I contend that the primary reason for this has been our disunity. Had we been able to put into place a mass movement of nationalism without such an

embryonic formation first being smashed to pieces time and time again, who knows where we would now be today? Certainly, the future of our people would look a lot better than it does now.

Had the various resultant splinters of such an embryonic grouping not clashed time and time again, most notably at the Uxbridge by-election last July, I believe that we would at the very least have laid in place credible foundations upon which to build a mass movement.

DISCREDITED BY INFIGHTING

Instead, we have a movement which is widely perceived by the thinking portion of the electorate as being discredited by being riddled with infighting, and as basically unelectable by the many patriotically-minded people who are currently outside of any genuinely nationalist group.

Our opponents on the left might like to credit themselves with having prevented a true nationalist breakthrough in this country, but the sad truth is that it has generally been the attitudes and actions of nationalists

themselves which have allowed great opportunities to fall by the wayside. The greatest danger the nationalist movement has faced has always been from within itself. Where opportunities have presented themselves, they have been lost largely as a result of the conduct of nationalists!

In the face of intense pressure from the establishment and its various mercenaries, a great many of us have lost our nerve (and here I speak from personal experience) and have allowed ourselves to be distracted from the bigger picture, involving ourselves in the puerile antics of petty rivalry and 'gesture politics'. Rather than put the cause of our race first, we have put factions, individuals and egos before all else. Often we have allowed ourselves to be deluded into thinking that our own particular group is doing rather well when it has only achieved very limited success — perhaps a front-page feature in a local paper, or the reporting of a small march or demonstration on TV — often highlighting only our weakness. But when we sit down and compare these things — both the successes and the own-goals — with the broader imperative of securing the future of our race, we start to recognise that we are still a long, long way from achieving our objectives. Actions which do not help to push the movement forward towards those objectives are futile.

UNITED MOVEMENT

Superficially then, the picture is disturbing. Some readers of this article may be hurt or offended by my blunt analysis. But I hope that the majority acknowledge the clear need for *immediate action* to rectify our present weakness as a movement. Only by acknowledging what is wrong can we begin to put things right. My own contention is that the first thing we must do is build a united movement of all nationalists in Britain, without tolerance of factions. The only question is: on what foundations will it be built?

It is now more than 30 years since various strands of nationalism in the 1960s joined together to form the National Front. While that organisation achieved some success, notably in the 1970s, it has since fractured to such an extent that today it exists almost in name only, save for the few decent nationalists who always stayed with it, and the smaller number still who have recently reverted to it by virtue of its increased but limited street presence. Today the NF is barely able to contest four local council seats in the entire country (one of these campaigns being organised by me).

Contrast this with the 'glory' days of 20 years ago, when the Front was able to contest 400 such seats. This fact is just as unpalatable to me as, no doubt, it is to other NF members, but it is the truth all the same.

16 years ago, on the other hand, the British National party was created. In my view it has also made some mistakes, yet today it stands almost alone as the electoral standard-bearer of racial nationalism in Britain. This is not mentioned for the purpose of expounding the status of one group over another, but solely in order to confront reality. The BNP still has a huge amount to do, and as it exists at present it can still make only limited progress. But the BNP does provide the *foundation* upon which a mass nationalist movement can be built. It is the *only* solid foundation available. We cannot hope to build the movement we need upon anything else, or on anything less.

THOSE WHO LEARN NOTHING

However, we cannot be content with foundation-stones alone. We need to formulate plans for the next stage of our development. I hope that we have all learned something from our time within the various nationalist threads in this country, and that we are now ready to contribute that knowledge to the tasks that lie ahead.

The obvious prerequisite for this process is *nationalist unity*. Those who have learned nothing from the history of the nationalist movement, and in particular from the history of the National Front (and even from its present *modus operandi*), and who still insist that they can carry on independently of the new movement, are more than welcome to continue with these minuscule operations, relishing their memorabilia and past — limited — achievements. They are more than welcome to prize their diminutive duties and continue to posture and make

pronouncements on what the rest of us are doing, rather than do anything constructive themselves.

If they have not realised their folly by this stage, it is unlikely that they ever will, and we can probably do without such people. I do, however, make one appeal to them, particularly my former colleagues in the National Front.

This is that the urgency of our cause will not wait. It is that they should put aside the rivalry, the personalities and the petty conflicts. I have been forced to do it, and it has not been easy. But then when the survival of our race is at stake nothing is ever easy. It will not be easy watching our people being systematically destroyed in front of our very eyes, but that is sure to happen if we do not grasp the opportunity for nationalist revival and advance — of which the first imperative is that nationalists *unite!*

Those of us with experience in nationalist politics who *have* learned from our past mistakes must now contribute our experience and abilities to the urgent task that lies before us: the creation of a nationalist *mass movement*. Our failure to do so will spell the doom of the British people. The hand of history is upon us. There will be no further chances. History will either judge us as saviours, or it will condemn us for having wasted a unique opportunity and allowed our people to die as a race. And if we fail because of ourselves, we will deserve to stand condemned by those generations coming after us.

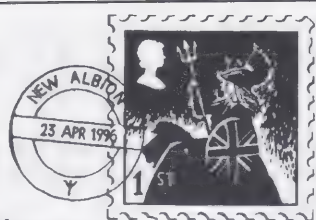
Let us strive for unity and avoid such a fate. Let us decide to do what must be done to win!



THE NATIONAL FRONT IN 1976

The above picture shows the head of a march of several thousands through London. There is no chance of reviving those triumphs except by uniting behind the BNP.

RACE
AND
NATION



The Editor
'Spearhead'
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Welling,
Kent DA16 3DW

SIR: The article in *Spearhead* about the Royal Shakespeare Company's casting of a black actor to play Romeo against a white Juliet was very interesting and important in highlighting the current obsession in promoting multi-racialism.

I showed the photo of the black Romeo with his arms around the white Juliet to a number of people. Ordinary working folk in a wide range of ages disapproved of it, but teacher or social-worker types in the 25-55 age-range reacted in a strange, almost comical way. Firstly, they would argue that perhaps Romeo was black after all. In essence, they considered the issue 'unimportant' and 'irrelevant'. That led me onto the next stage, where I suggested that the production could encourage miscegenation and the destruction of the white races. The constant reply was that this didn't matter. The final, and predictable, step in the discussions came when I suggested that white people were responsible for all the great scientific and technical advances of the last few thousand years, plus all the great music and literature, and therefore we should try to preserve those races. The listeners would then deny this, and the conversation would finish abruptly and in acrimony!

BILL WOODS
Leicester

SIR: Why all the fuss over the unsolved stabbing of one black teenager, Stephen Lawrence, when white people are violently assaulted (sometimes fatally) on a daily basis?

There must be thousands of white victims out there crying for justice, but who cares?

JOHN PARFETT
Boreham Wood, Herts.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The latest news is that a retired detective involved in the investigation of the Lawrence murder, Det. Sgt. John Davidson, seriously doubts that the murder had any racial motive at all, and that it could have been no more than plain thuggery. Det. Sgt. Davidson's reason for believing this is that one of the Lawrence suspects had been tried for the stabbing of a white woman shortly before, but was acquitted for lack of evidence after the suspect's father had bribed the victim and another key witness not to testify.

SIR: Am I mad or was I dreaming? In the early hours of the morning recently I had sleep problems, so I thought a cup of tea

was in order. I switched on the radio while waiting for the water to boil. Some person was saying that the kitchen and catering establishments must have a proper share of minorities working therein. This, according to the speaker, would involve bringing up to ten thousand cooks and chefs in from SE Asia, as they were not available here in the UK.

Can we get any crazier?

CRAIG KERR
Chichester, Sussex

SIR: The worsening of our cities and the assault on our countryside is assured by Blair & Co.

The Government's Population Projections Survey forecasts that over the next 25 years Britain's population will rise by 3.4 million to 62.2 million. Immigration and a booming birthrate (we know among whom) will be responsible for the increase.

I think that the BNP should state clearly that as native Britons are not increasing — even declining — in numbers there is no need to build more homes, only replacements to old ones. We need space. We need to look at land and vegetation, not always concrete. Labour claims to be concerned with the environment but will do nothing to stop its destruction.

A.S. PAULIN
Romford, Essex

SIR: With reference to your disgusting opinion in 'What We Think' last month concerning what you believe to be the correctness of executing deserters in World War I, I should like to say this.

The cream of Europe's male populations were slaughtered in that war by the blunders of 'boobies' among the High Command, who remained safe in their quarters while they sent men to die in suicidal infantry attacks. The result was that every night men went mad. Editor, you don't know what you're talking about. Like the misguided masses of those years, you are being swayed by the imagination of nationalistic glories.

PETER STAFFORD
Ferndown, Dorset

EDITOR'S NOTE: A statement that sentences of men for desertion in World War I should stand does not imply a belief that the decisions of the generals which resulted in many deaths were necessarily always correct. Commanders in wartime have never been infallible, and there is evidence of a great deal of fallibility in those commanding British armies on the Western Front in 1914-18.

However, discipline cannot possibly be maintained in any army in wartime if it rests on an individual's judgement of whether an order he is required to obey is a good one or a bad one. Who is to judge? Subsequent historians may argue over the matter in future years ad infinitum. In the heat of battle, orders, whether thought good or bad, must be obeyed, and the sanction of the supreme penalty must be available in the case of

refusal to obey them — otherwise there is no army but only a rabble.

It is to the credit of the vast majority of British troops in World War I that they obeyed their orders — notwithstanding the death and suffering these orders sometimes caused.

SIR: Great article in issue 350 — 'Lighting the flame of freedom' by Mark Deavin. I have recently been struggling to find any music that I can tolerate, with the mainstream full of foreign-cultured, multi-racial pro-drug propaganda. I have had little choice but to listen repeatedly to a Wagner tape I copied from a library.

I am sure it would benefit the BNP to encourage the promotion of a sensible selection of the kind of music of which Dr. Deavin speaks. It could begin to attract younger people to nationalism and race pride. Once they get a good range of pro-white music that is easily available they should not want to bother with mainstream musical propaganda any more.

D. CALLAHAN
Clacton-on-Sea, Essex

SIR: Just a couple of recent snippets provide perfect examples of the thinking of 'certain people' opposed to British and other patriots.

In the *Jewish Chronicle* of April 24th it was reported that "Hungary's Jewish community has failed to stop an extremist party from standing in next month's general elections." The report said that the Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities had urged the Supreme Court in Hungary to ban the Hungarian People's Welfare Federation Party (a nationalist group), but the Court secretary had explained that it did not have the power to do so. "The law must be changed," said the Jewish Federation president.

Just who do these people think they are?

Meanwhile a report in the April issue of *Searchlight* magazine quoted a Russian patriot, Yegor Stroyev of the Russian National Unity (RNE) organisation, who said: "I believe the Russian people have the same right for a national culture as all other peoples." *Searchlight's* writer went on to say: "In effect, Stroyev was endorsing the RNE's policy of violently imposing Russian culture on others."

Since when has a claim for one's nation to have the same right to a national culture as other nations meant violently imposing that nation's culture on others?

D.B. WESTON
London S.E.5

SIR: I really loved the slogan seen on a picket board carried by one of the country marchers featured on your front page last month: "Labour support gay pride and buggers up the countryside." That says it perfectly!

Congratulations to the BNP for its highly successful activity on the day of the march.

G. PRICE (Mrs.)
Norwich

BOOKS

BNP BOOK SERVICE (PHONE 0374 454893)
PO Box 117, WELLING, KENT DA16 3DW

AGRICOLA and GERMANIA (Tacitus). £6.99. The great Roman historian describes our Celtic and German ancestors in about 100 AD. Two books in one volume. This ed. 1970, 175pp.

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

...AND THE TRUTH SHALL SET YOU FREE (David Icke) £13.50. A very individual and controversial study of the global financial and political elite. 1995, 474pp.

ANGLO-SAXONS, THE (ed Campbell) £15.00. A handsome, well-illustrated book covering the history of England and the culture of its people from the 4th to 11th century, 1982 rep. 1991, 272pp

APOCALYPSE 1945: THE DESTRUCTION OF DRESDEN (David Irving) £15.00 An updated version the 1963 account of this real "war crime" — the Allied terror bombing of an undefended city, packed with refugees fleeing from rape and murder at the hands of the Red Army. 1995, xiv, 315pp.

BABYLONIAN WOE, THE (David Astle) £17.00. A study of the origin of certain financial practices and their effects on the events of ancient history, written in the light of the present day. 1975, 250pp.

BEGINNINGS OF ENGLISH HISTORY, THE (Dorothy Whitelock) £6.99. Describes Anglo-Saxon culture and organisation and relations with the Celts between the leaving of the Romans and the coming of the Normans, 1952, this ed. 1991, 256pp.

BELL CURVE (Richard J. Herrnstein & Charles Murray) £25.00. This important book, which has aroused enormous controversy in the USA, deals with differences in intellectual capacity among people and groups. 1994, xxvi, 845pp.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE: THE MEANING OF THE MAASTRICHT TREATY (Prof. Stephen Bush) £1.25. A strong plea for British independence from EC bureaucracy. 1990 (rep. 1993), 24pp.

BRITISH ISLES, THE (Hugh Kearney) £7.95. Subtitled 'A history of four nations' this is an outline of British history by an academic historian stressing the role of the non-English parts of the British Isles. 1989, 324pp.

CALL IT CONSPIRACY (Larry Abraham) £14.00. An updating of the classic *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*. Shows how socialism is a product of the wealthy, and how money manipulation has disastrous political consequences. Author is an American geopolitical analyst. 1985, xvii, 325pp.

CAMP OF THE SAINTS, THE (Jean Raspail) £5.00. A welcome reissue of this sensational novel about the destruction of the white race by Asian immigrant invasion. Once on sale in ordinary bookshops, but now only available from the nationalist underground. 1973, 311pp.

CASE FOR DAVID IRVING, THE (Nigel Jackson) £12.50. A study of the organisations and individuals seeking to suppress the historian David Irving's freedom to travel and communicate and of the smear campaign against him. The book relates largely to Mr. Irving's efforts to get into Australia. 1994, xi, 208pp.

CASTLE OF LIES: Why Britain must get out of Europe (Christopher Booker and Richard North) £8.95. Devastating effects of European bureaucracy on our daily lives and how the truth is covered up. 1996, xii, 244pp.

CELTIC MYTHS AND LEGENDS (D.W. Rolleston) £1.99. The myths of the founders of Britain. First published early this century, reprinted 1994, 457pp.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £4.00. An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks or newspapers. A welcome return to print. 1974, 48pp.

CHURCHILL'S GRAND ALLIANCE (John Charmley)

Prices given in each case do not include postal charges, which should be estimated by calculating one eighth the total value of the order, except in the case of overseas orders, where those about to order should first enquire.

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£20.00 A study of the Anglo-American relationship 1940-57 showing the disastrous consequences of Churchill's faith in US friendship. 1995, xv, 427pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's WW II leaders. Believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Germany. 1987, 591pp.

CHURCHILL: THE END OF GLORY (John Charmley) £30.00. This massive work follows in the footsteps of David Irving in his *Churchill's War* in its demolition of the myth of Churchill as a great national leader. The author is less scathing in his treatment of his subject than is Irving, even stating that Churchill was a 'great man'. Nevertheless, the book highlights our war Premier's overweening personal ambition and is particularly critical of his failure to come to an agreement with Hitler after British forces had been defeated in Europe in 1940. A valuable new contribution to revisionist history. 1993, 742pp.

COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER, THE (Correlli Barnett) £10.99. A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows

how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. A classic work by a mainstream historian 643pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country 1966. 76pp.

CONTROVERSY OF ZION, THE (Douglas Reed) £17.75. A best seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

CRYING WOLF: HATE CRIME HOAXES IN AMERICA (Laird Wilcox) £13.00. A survey of over 120 cases where "race attacks" have been fabricated for political or financial advantage, 1994, 128, (20)pp.

DEADLIER THAN THE H-BOMB (Leonard Young) £2.00. Important work on the money power and its threat to the freedom of mankind. The author was a distinguished RAF officer and active nationalist. 1956, rep. 1992, 72pp.

DISCRIMINATE OR BE DAMNED! (John Fairbanks Kerr) £8.25. An Australian author describes how anti-discrimination legislation in Australia, the UK and the US has resulted in absurdities and injustices. 1995, vii, 126pp.

DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY, THE (Wilmot Robertson) £15.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

EUROPE'S FULL CIRCLE: CORPORATE ELITES AND THE NEW FASCISM (Rodney Atkinson) £7.95. Controversial view of the EU, arguing that it is fascist and corporatist in inspiration. Discusses the Bilderberg Group, the CIA and internationalists such as Arnold Tynbee and Joseph Retinger. 1996, 149pp.

FABLE OF THE DUCKS AND THE HENS £5.00. A full colour cartoon story of how a hard-working society of gullible ducks is subverted and dispossessed by the crafty hens. A fable for all ages. 1996, 21pp.

FORCED WAR, THE (David L. Hoggan) £21.00. Described by Harry Elmer Barnes as "...the first thorough study of responsibility for the causes of the Second World War...the definitive revisionist work on the subject." 1989, 732pp.

FORGED WAR CRIMES MALIGN THE GERMAN NATION (Udo Walendy) £6.66. A study of the photographic forgeries used to denigrate Germany. 2nd ed. 1989, 80pp.

FROM ROME TO MAASTRICHT (Brian Burkitt, Mark Baimbridge and Stephen Reed) £1.50. A reappraisal of Britain's membership of the European Community. 1992, 69pp.

GLOBAL TYRANNY... STEP BY STEP (William F. Jasper) £12.50. How the UN is being developed as an omnipotent global government, suppressing national identities and freedom. 1992 xvii, 350pp.

HEREDITY & HUMANITY (Roger Pearson) £9.65. Cover race, eugenics and modern science. A scholarly but eminently readable criticism of egalitarianism by the holder of a Ph.D. in Anthropology. 1996, 162pp.

HIDDEN MENACE TO WORLD PEACE (James Gibb Stuart) £10.00. A well-known advocate of monetary reform deals also with secret politics, media censorship and the movement towards a 'new world order'. 1993, 233pp.

HITLER'S WAR (David Irving) £25.00. Revised and abridged version of *The War Path: Hitler's Germany 1933-39* and *Hitler's War* (1977 ed.). 1991, VI, 857pp.

HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE (Prof. A.R. Butz) £5.95. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'Holocaust' and dissects a number of popular myths. 2nd ed. 1977, 315pp.



Well-known anti-EU writers make a devastating case against the deception involved in the undemocratic attempt to submerge Britain in a federal Europe

(Contd. overleaf)

HOLOCAUST DENIAL: NEW NAZI LIE OR NEW INQUISITION? (Alexander Baron) £8.50. Defends the rights of revisionists and exposes the lies of those seeking to suppress free enquiry on the subject. 1994, 179pp.

IDEOLOGY OF OBSESSION (David Baker) £35. Study of the life and thought of A.K. Chesterton, one of the major figures in British nationalism from the '30s to the '70s. Not a hymn of praise, but generally fair. 1996, xiii, 250pp.

IMPERIUM (Ulrich Varange) £15.00. One of the most important nationalist philosophical books of the post-war period. The author rejects Marx, Freud and other 'culture distorters' and demolishes the whole ideology of 'liberalism.' Originally published 1948, 625pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

JEWISH HISTORY, JEWISH RELIGION (Israel Shahak) £11.99. An absolutely vital book by an heroic Israeli professor. This detailed examination of the deeply anti-Gentile teachings of much of Judaism is a real eye-opener. Buy it!

LAST SECRET, THE (Nicholas Bethell) £7.99. The disgraceful story of how the anti-Communist Cossacks were forcibly handed over for slaughter by the Soviets between 1944 and 1947.

LEMMING FOLK, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

LEUCHTER REPORT, THE (Fred A. Leuchter) £5.00. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter effectively testified that such installations could not have existed in German occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 66pp.

LIARS OUGHT TO HAVE GOOD MEMORIES (Alexander Baron) £4.99. An exposure of the lies and crimes of the *Searchlight* 'mole' Ray Hill and a demolition of his ridiculous book *The Other Face of Terror*. 1994, 128pp.

MATTER OF LIFE OR DEBT, A (Eric de Mare) £4.75. A distinguished architectural historian examines the flaws in our financial and banking system and offers a remedy based on the ideas of C.H. Douglas. 1983, 140pp.

MONEY BOMB, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

NAKED CAPITALIST, THE (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

NAMELESS WAR, THE (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £8.00. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATURAL LAW OF RACE RELATIONS (Laszlo F. Thomay) £7.50. An examination of racial tensions in a number of areas, showing that they are based not on hate or bigotry but on natural, universal tendencies. 1993, 145pp.

NEW UNHAPPY LORDS, THE (A.K. Chesterton) £6.00. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 288pp.

NOT GUILTY AT NUREMBERG: THE GERMAN DEFENCE CASE (Carlos Porter) £3.00. Re-examination of the evidence presented at the Nuremberg Tribunal showing clearly the unsatisfactory nature of the proceedings. 2nd ed. 1998, 48pp.

NUREMBERG: THE LAST BATTLE (David Irving) £20.00 An exposure of the hypocrisy and criminality of the Nuremberg war-crimes trials. Uses unpublished diaries and documents. 377pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of

One of several important books on the vexed question of the financial system, and the need for monetary reform

Economics For Helen.

Hilaire Belloc

political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £25.00 hardback. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

RACE, INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION. 50p. Produced by a group of nationalist teachers in reply to an NUT race-mixing booklet. Packed with facts and cogent argument. 1979, 20 A4 pages.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate for many years. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

RACES OF BRITAIN, THE (John Beddoe) £17.00. A reprint of a scholarly work on the Celts, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans, with information on related peoples of Europe. 1885 rep 1983, vi, 273pp.

RACE PROBLEMS AND HUMAN PROGRESS (W.C. George) £4.00. Shows how the racial egalitarian dogma is flawed despite the influential forces promoting it. 1967, 80pp.

RECONSTRUCTION TRILOGY, THE (Thomas Dixon) £12.00. A reprint of *The Leopard's Spots*, *The Klansman* and *The Traitor*, three great novels dealing with the 'Reconstruction' of the American South after the Civil War as seen from the Southern Whites' point of view. Dixon's novels inspired the epic D.W. Griffith film *Birth of a Nation*, the race mixers' least favourite picture. 1902-1907, rep. 1994, xx, 550pp.

RESTORATION OF PROPERTY, THE (Hilaire Belloc) £3.50. Reprint of the 1936 classic. Trenchant criticism of both capitalism and communism. 1984, 78pp.

ROTTEN HEART OF EUROPE, THE (Bernard Connolly) £17.50. A former official of the European Commission exposes the lies and deceit involved in the establishment of the ERM and the dangers involved in European monetary union and European federalism. 1995, xviii, 427pp.

SEARCHLIGHT ON A SEARCHLIAR (Alexander Baron) £2.99. A detailed, factual and annotated destruction of the pretensions of Gerry Gable, self-styled 'anti-fascist' researcher and editor of *Searchlight* magazine. 1993, 36pp. 2 copies left.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS (Nesta Webster) £14.00. A standard authority on the secret societies undermining civilisation and Christianity in the 200 years up to the 1920s. Rep. 1994, 419pp.

SELF-DETERMINATION? THE QUESTION ULSTER MUST ANSWER (Richard Cameron) £5.99. The author's solution of self-determination for Ulster under the Crown may be contentious, but the book makes plain the neglect and mismanagement

to which the province has been subjected by direct rule. 1992, 192pp.

SOME TO MECCA TURN TO PRAY (Mervyn Hiskett) £12.95. An examination of Islamic values and tradition with important sections on the relations between Moslems and host societies and Islam and Zionism. 1991, 357pp.

SPEARHEAD BINDER £7.60. Made to hold 12 copies of *Spearhead* magazine. Keep your valuable collection of back-numbers in perfect condition and ready for handy reference.

STALIN'S WAR (Ernst Topich) £13.00. A revisionist view of the origins of World War II by an Austrian professor of philosophy. 1987, 152pp.

SURVIVAL OF BRITAIN, THE (Bryan B. Monahan) £7.80. A series of articles from the *Social Creditor* dealing with political and economic threats to Britain's survival and offering solutions to the problem of inflation. 1971, viii, 124pp.

THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE (Brian Burkitt and others) £4.50. A cost benefit analysis of the UK's membership of the EU and a description of the various alternatives to membership. 1996, 111pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £3.20. An exposure of the illegitimate power structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THUS SPAKE ZARATHUSTRA (Friedrich Nietzsche) £6.99. The doctrine of racial progress and the development of the Superman. This ed. 1969, 343pp

TO RESTRAIN THE RED HORSE: THE URGENT NEED FOR RADICAL ECONOMIC REFORM (Alan D. Armstrong) £11.95. A businessman discusses the origin of our money system, its social and ecological consequences and proposals for its reform. 1996, 137pp.

TRAP, THE (Sir James Goldsmith) £7.99. Enigmatic businessman defends the concept of the nation state and points out the perils of free trade, particularly from the far East. 1994, 216pp.

TREASON AT MAASTRICHT (Rodney Atkinson & Norris McWhirter) £3.50. A complete and detailed exposure of the illegal and unconstitutional action of the Government in signing the Treaty of Maastricht. 1994 123pp.

TRUTH OUT OF AFRICA (Ivor Benson) £4.40. Describes the effects of the 'winds of change' in Africa and the agencies responsible for the plight of that continent today. 3rd ed., 1995, xv, 92pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WEALTH, VIRTUAL WEALTH AND DEBT (Frederick Soddy) £10.00. The author, a Nobel prize-winner in chemistry, points the way to a satisfactory and beneficial financial system. A long-established classic. 1926, rep. 1983, 320pp.

WITNESS TO HISTORY (Michael Walsh) £3.50. Large 64-page magazine format. Stunning compilation of quotes, mainly from Allied sources, which gives a very different view of WW2. 1996.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £19.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. A real eye-opener from an author who can't be smeared 'anti-semitic' by the enemies of the truth! 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £10.40. New and much improved edition of a book first published in 1986. A study of 20th century history, covering such events as the Bolshevik Revolution, the origins of WW2, the creation of Israel and the relationship between communism and capitalism. 1992, iii, 205pp.

ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK, THE £2.00. A 12 page report on the murderous activities in the US of the Zionists in the Jewish Defence League.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from **PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.**

BNP PUBLICATIONS

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 83p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 83p post-free.

Where We Stand

An abridged statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 33p post-free.

No to Maastricht! No to Europe!

Booklet outlining the British National Party case against the EC and in particular against the Maastricht Treaty. Produced by BNP Devon Branch in collaboration with party headquarters. 64p post-free.

The Enemy Within

Exposes the role of the BBC as a weapon of mass brainwashing. The booklet comprises the text of an official complaint by the party to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission. 56p post-free.

BNP Activists' Handbook

This is the publication that so many have been waiting for. The handbook is a comprehensive instruction course in all the essential techniques needed in promoting and building the British National Party at local branch level, starting from scratch when the activist is entirely alone. This booklet is a mine of information that all activists, old and new, will find valuable in the quest to make their activities more efficient and effective. It is a 'must' for everyone who wants to be more than just an armchair nationalist. The Handbook is illustrated and runs to 71 pages. £2.00 post-free.

BNP Propaganda handbook

Spreading the Word is a handbook on propaganda designed to supplement the *Activists' Handbook*. Illustrated, *Spreading the Word* runs to 60 pages and contains five sections:- (1) General Principles of Propaganda; (2) Recruitment; (3) Canvassing for Elections; (4) Speaking to the Media; and (5) Speaking from the platform and presentation of Party meetings. Special attention is also given to dealing with enemy smears — valuable for this alone. £2.00 post-free.

BADGES & MERCHANDISE

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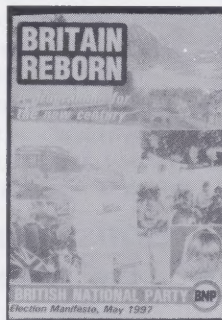
British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.60 post-free.

Union Jack lapel badges

£1.60 each post-free. £1.38 each post-free for 10 or more. Wear and sell anywhere.

VITAL !

Britain Reborn is the British National Party's 1997 general election manifesto. In 64 large pages, it examines all the problems facing our country today, and sets out the BNP policies which will meet the challenges ahead. Essential reading! Price £3.55 incl. p&p. Don't miss it — order today!



BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £3.86 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sowing onto sports bags, jackets, etc. £1.60 post-free.

BNP LEAFLETS

MOST TOPICAL LEAFLET

'STOP THE RACE ATTACKS' leaflet. Powerful single-sided leaflet condemning the growing problem of racial attacks by Asian gangs against innocent whites. £5 per 1,000 plus £5.15 p&p, or just £5.80 postage for 2,000.

Get to work now to demand Civil Rights for Whites!

Striking two-sided leaflet. Red, white and blue colour scheme lends visual impact to an excellent leaflet. All the best slogans are used including 'Rebuild Britain Now!' which features sections on 'Health and Welfare', 'A Decent Education', 'Say No to Europe!' and 'Rebuild Our Industry'. Other slogans used include 'Time For A New Party', 'Join Us!' and 'Make Britain Safe!' which focuses on crime-ridden Britain and identifies our solutions, including the rebuilding of a sense of national community — possible only in an all-white Britain! This is the fourth 'Spearhead' leaflet that the party used in the run up to the General Election and is just as useful now as it was under the Tories. £9.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £5.15 for 1,000 and £5.80 for 2,000.

Join us! Highly successful recruiting leaflet designed for general recruitment campaigns. Gives brief account of best known BNP policies. A summons to battle!

Defend Britain's Fishermen! Attacks the betrayal of the fishing industry. Especially suitable for giving out in fishing areas.

Hang Child Murderers! Calls for the death penalty for the killing of little children — especially topical following cases such as the murder of little Daniel Handley by homosexual perverts.

Anti-Tory leaflet. Aimed especially at disillusioned Tory voters and activists, explaining why their party lost the election and must now be abandoned. To be followed by an anti-Labour equivalent as soon as Blair's electoral honeymoon is over!

These leaflets cost £5.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £5.15 for 1,000 and £5.80 for 2,000.

Regular leafletting is the key to increased recruitment. These are first class propaganda weapons, use them to build the British Resistance!

BNP VIDEO RECORDINGS

Rally January '97. Video of the postponed 1996 BNP Annual Rally, held in London on January 25th 1997. Speeches by Dr. Donald Stevens, Nick Griffin, Richard Edmonds, John Tyndall and overseas guest Jose Ramos.

Rally '95. Video of the BNP Annual Rally, staged in London on November 11th 1995. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, Richard Edmonds, Thomas Andersson, Michael Newland, Dr. William Pierce and John Tyndall. *Video of Rally '95 costs £15.83 including p&p.*

Rally '94. Video of the BNP Annual Rally, staged near London on November 5th 1994. Speeches by David Bruce, Richard Edmonds, Gunther Deckert, Claude Cornilleau, Michael Newland and John Tyndall.

Rally '93. Video of the BNP Annual Rally, staged just outside London on November 6th 1993. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, David Bruce, Kirk Lyons, Claude Cornilleau and John Tyndall.

Videos of Rally '87, Rally '89, Rally '90, Rally '91 and Rally '92 are also available. All feature a wide range of speakers, including John Tyndall, Richard Edmonds and David Bruce, plus some excellent contributions from local BNP officials and guest speakers.

Videos of Rally '87 to Rally '94 cost just £13.05 incl. p&p. All are ideal to show to family or friends, or for use at local BNP meetings if a main speaker is not available. Use them to help speed up the political education of new recruits, or to inspire 'old hands' to that vital bit of extra effort. TV is a powerful weapon — use it to help build the BNP!

RALLY '97



Video recording of the British National Party Annual Rally, November 22nd 1997

Hear:-
NICK GRIFFIN
RICHARD EDMONDS
JOHN TYNDALL
& OTHERS

BNP Recordings, c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

The BNP's Rally November '97. Second BNP rally in the year, notable for excellent regional reports as well as the contributions from the usual main speakers. *Rally '97 costs just £15.83 incl. p&p.*

BNP AUDIO TAPES

Rally '95. Tape-recording of the BNP Annual Rally, staged in London on November 11th 1995. Hear speeches by John Morse, Richard Edmonds, Thomas Andersson, Michael Newland, Dr. William Pierce and John Tyndall. *£6.00 plus 36p p&p.*

BEST-SELLING TAPE! Two recorded talks by John Tyndall: *The BNP: a movement for the new century.* An exposition of the main BNP policies; *Time for action!* A summons to the lazy and the apathetic to stir themselves and get involved! *£6.00 plus 36p p&p.*

ALLIED PUBLICATIONS

THE TRUTH AT LAST

Hard-hitting tabloid for American and other White Race patriots. *Truth At Last* is not a BNP publication but the topics are most enlightening covered as they are with total freedom of speech and frankness. Send £5 note for trial 6 month subscription. Obtainable from: *Truth At Last*, PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

NATIONAL VANGUARD

Serious and thoughtful magazine produced by Dr. William L. Pierce of the National Alliance but of interest to white people all over the world. Appears irregularly. Send US\$5.50 for sample. 6 issue subscription: air mail US\$30; surface mail US\$18. Remit in US currency only. PO Box 330, Hillsboro, WV 24946, USA.

RECORD ATTENDANCE IN DEWSBURY

THE SUNDAY CLUB, a special body set up by the British National Party to hold meetings and socials in the Dewsbury area of Yorkshire, staged its best-ever gathering in the town on the 22nd March. 80-odd people were in attendance to hear guest speakers Richard Edmonds and Nick Griffin (seen speaking on right).

Nick Griffin gave a crisply detailed account of the steps necessary to take the BNP on the road to power, stressing the importance of recruiting converts from the discredited mainstream parties (Dewsbury branch has already been on this particular trail for some time, of course).

Then Richard Edmonds, in very fine fettle, informed, entertained and exhorted with equal gusto to bring the formal proceedings to a rousing conclusion.

After that it was time for the customary Sunday Club social, with its splendidly professional buffet and organisation, but...

Who was the unlucky organiser who went into the refreshment annexe just too late and found all the food gobbled down? Tough!



Concert raises funds for BNP

ON SATURDAY, the 18th April, Coventry BNP hosted a well-organised and well-attended Blood and Honour unity concert. What made this concert extra-special was that money raised was to be donated to the BNP's European Election Fund.

The attendance topped 100, with a heartening mixture of ages. The bands Avalon, Conquest and Razor's Edge donated their time freely and sung songs of patriotism, Ulster loyalism and racial nationalism. All three bands played their own songs, alongside some well-known and well-received Skrewdriver classics.

A great variety of merchandise was on sale, with a BNP stall doing a big trade. After costs had been met, just over £300 was raised for the fund.



A shot of Avalon in mid-performance

Thanks are due to Coventry BNP, to Mark Matthews for working so hard and to everyone else who contributed.

THE HIGHLANDS

Inverness Day of Action

BNP activists from the Scottish Highlands & Islands held the first-ever Day of Action in the region on the 11th April. The activity, in Inverness, centred mainly on the party's policy of the death penalty for paedophile murderers. It was timed to coincide with the recent release from prison of a convicted paedophile who had committed his crimes in the Dalneigh area of the city.

Anti-paedophile leaflets were handed out and copies of *British Nationalist* were sold. The group also distributed the party's 'Wake up Scotland' and 'Defend British fishermen' leaflets. A warm reception was received from local residents.

At a social in the evening Highlands & Islands Organiser Kenneth Smith congratulated all those who took part.

How to obtain *Spearhead*

Don't miss your monthly copy of *Spearhead* — Britain's premier nationalist magazine. Becoming a subscriber guarantees that you'll keep your collection up to date with regular copies 'hot off the press.' And income from subscriptions helps to maintain *Spearhead's* long record of frank and fearless comment on the state of Britain and the world. So subscribe today!

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PLEASE NOTE: These overseas rates apply if remittance is in Pounds Sterling. If remittance is in any other currency, an additional charge of £4.50 is required with cheques and money orders and £2.50 with banknotes.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: £1.10 each; 20-49 copies: £1.00 each; 50-99 copies: 83p each; 100-199 copies: 69p each; 200-499 copies: 60p each; 500 copies or over: 55p each (For advice on postal rates please contact our office).

All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* in a remittance which includes payment for other items.

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Plus a review of the career of Enoch Powell, and a shocking article on the growth of rape as a form of racial attack.

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NICK GRIFFIN VERDICT THIS MONTH

The long-awaited trial and verdict in the Nick Griffin case are now imminent as we go to press. In fact, the verdict of guilty or not guilty will almost certainly be known by the time this issue reaches the reader.

Spearhead contributor and leading BNP activist Nick Griffin is being charged under the totalitarian 'race-hatred' laws as a result of material published in *The Rune* magazine, an occasional independent nationalist cultural magazine, some time ago. He is appearing at Harrow Crown Court in a trial beginning on the 27th April and expected to last a week. He will be conducting a very vigorous defence, with help as witness from the renowned French historical revisionist Robert Faurisson, among others.

In recent times, Nick Griffin has played a major part in the writing of material for, and production of, *Spearhead*. Due to the need for him to concentrate his time and attention on his defence in this prosecution, he has been unable during April to make his normal input into the magazine, and some of his work has had to be taken over by others. As a consequence, this May issue will be coming out about a week later than usual. We apologise to readers, who we are sure will understand the circumstances.

BNP Ulster unit revived

Spearhead is delighted to be able to report that the British National Party has been reactivated in Northern Ireland. Ten people were present at a meeting recently held in Belfast to inaugurate a new group.

The group reports that one member recently distributed several copies of the party's broadsheet *British Countrymen* to local fishermen and met with 100 per cent agreement with the policies set out in the broadsheet.

The Northern Ireland BNP publishes a lively paper, *True Brit*, which can be obtained from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

Welcome to newcomers

Through the pages of *Spearhead*, we of the South Birmingham unit of the British National Party wish to convey the warmest of welcomes to the ex-National Democrats who happily have joined us in Britain's premier nationalist party.

BNP election video

The end of April saw the release of the first product of the British National Party's recently formed film unit. This was a 20-minute video which was distributed in the many hundreds in certain selected wards in East London in preparation for the local government elections there on May 7th.

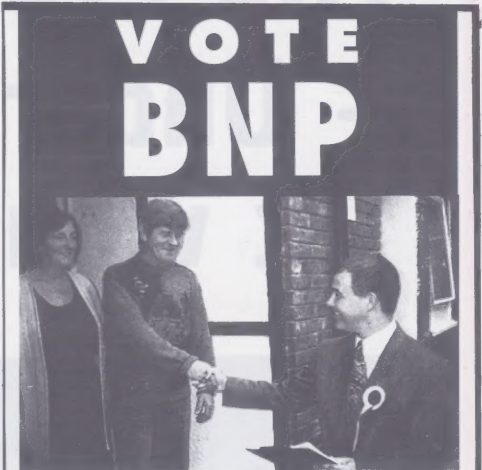
The video featured the broadcast to the nation made in the general election last year by BNP leader John Tyndall, together with an extensive coverage of local issues in East London and featuring some of the party's local candidates.

The film was made under the direction of Nick Griffin, with valuable help from party photographer Barnaby.

The film costs £6.50 post-free and can be obtained from: BNP Film Unit, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

In the coming months the film unit hopes to be able to get down to work on a much larger BNP general promotion video aimed at member-recruitment, featuring talks, activities, rallies, seminars, social events and a broader presentation of BNP policy. Watch *Spearhead* for details as they are available.

The new video (right). This is a superb BNP promotional aid which focuses on national and local problems. Make sure you have one to show to would-be recruits.



For the first time, the British National Party is taking advantage of the video revolution to bring its message into your drawing room!

This short film has been made in support of BNP candidates in the coming local government elections in East London. Some candidates and one ordinary voter are featured in the film talking about the important local issues on which the BNP will be fighting – issues which the Labour, Tory and LibDem parties prefer to ignore.

Also included in the film is the party election broadcast made by BNP leader John Tyndall, which was shown to the whole nation just before the general election of May 1997. If you missed this, now's your chance to see it!

Because some households in your ward will not have a video player, we are not putting a copy of this video into every home. If you don't have a player, please pass the video on to a neighbour you know who has. If you do have one, please still pass the video on after you have played it to your family. We want the very maximum number of people to get this very important message!

PLYMOUTH

Excellent BNP Day of Action

THE British National Party held a Day of Action in Plymouth on the 4th April, the first in many years (see right).

In the morning, activists from Devon, Cornwall and Somerset held a paper sale and leaflet drive in the city centre. The BNP literature met with many thumbs-up and favourable comments from the public. A market trader bought a copy of *British Nationalist* after reading the leaflet. One Cornish farmer bought a copy of *British Countryman* and remarked how great a morale-boost it was to see people standing up for British farmers for a change.

In the afternoon the BNP activists leafleted houses all over the city. One leaflet used was the anti-paedophile one, and this went down extremely well with women with children.

Throughout the day some 5,500 leaflets were put out in about 2,500 drops and 14 papers were sold.

At the end of the day the activists had an enjoyable social in a nearby pub.

Three new groups in Devon and Cornwall have been formed as a result of this day's activity.



BNP MUGS. Back in stock again. White ceramic mugs with the official logo from British Nationalist (Union Jack flag with BNP roundel overlapping). Printed in red, white and blue. £3.80 each or £3.30 each if ordering more than one. For bulk prices or other queries please telephone 01268 491255. All prices include p&p. Please make cheques/POs payable to 'BNP Southern Region' and send to: *The Secretary, P.O. Box 5847, Basildon, Essex, SS15 5BF*

THE PÆDOPHILE PROBLEM

— Under a BNP government it would be *no* problem!



In the picture here (on right) is Sidney Cooke, the notorious pædophile murderer recently released from prison after serving the ridiculous term of nine years! He was last heard of somewhere in the West of England, where the police were known to be protecting him from angry crowds apprehensive lest he be let loose near their children. There were even violent demonstrations over Cooke, like the one in Bristol (shown centre-left in the picture).

The protection of Cooke meanwhile is costing the taxpayer thousands — and holding down police who could be employed in much more useful work.

Cooke, and those like him, have become a huge national problem. Having served their sentences, they are now free — to prey upon our children again! Once they are known to be in particular neighbourhoods, there are demands for their removal. But where can they go but to other neighbourhoods — until local parents find out they are there and they have to be moved on again?

But in fact the Cookes of this world should present no problem. Convicted pædophile killers should be *hanged* without further ado — and *all* other pædophiles should be locked up for ever and the keys thrown away.

This is what would happen under a British National Party Government — then your kids would be safe!

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY

For more information on the British National Party send 50p, or a larger donation, to:-

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c/o P.O. Box 117,
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KENT DA16 3DW

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